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## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Plans Jobs-for-All

States Face New Tax Demands

Italy and France Make a Pact

Austria Is Guaranteed Freedom

New York Sees the 1935 Motors

Sikorsky Says U. S. Planes Lead

WASHINGTON is joined by the states, following the President's message to Congress, in getting ready for the new system of work-relief instead of direct relief. Washington counts those of the 3,500,000 employables now on emergency work and finds that the number for whom wholly new jobs must be found is 1,400,000. But soon many present emergency projects will be completed and so the planning must include a far larger number than those now entirely idle. The new projects will go into slum clearance, rural housing, rural electrification, reforestation, soil erosion repair, land reclamation, road system improvement and self-liquidating non-federal construction. Director Hopkins makes a cheering statement on behalf of the prospective job-getters —"They are willing and eager to take jobs instead of a dole."

¶ Forty-four state legislatures will immediately take up the new problems brought about by the Federal Government turning 1,500,000 "unemployables" back to the states. In some cases the state had passed over the care of its dependents included in this number entirely to federal aid. In assuming increased obligations for the needy the states will push legislation that will bring some aid through federal-state insurance schemes when Congress passes proposed bills. But in each legislature the fact is presented that increased direct aid must be forthcoming for those in want and that new sources of relief funds must be found. The problem resolves itself into something like this—What new taxes can be applied that will bring most funds with least pain and disturbance?

¶ Rome sees Premier Mussolini and French Foreign Minister Laval approach the signing of an important Franco-Italian agreement. France cedes certain territory along the boundaries of Libia and French Somaliland, as well as settling the permanent status of Italians in Tunisia, and Italy agrees to co-operate with France in all international questions of common interest and to back Austrian independence. Austria's freedom is to be guaranteed by several neighboring and succession states. Only the vexed naval question remains—The basis of permanent Franco-Italian friendship is said to be laid.

¶ Europe regards with great interest the prospect of the Laval-Mussolini compact aiding its peace through settling Austria's independence. So many countries that are proposed as signatories are said to have approved, that even Germany is not expected to withhold co-operation. Paris vigorously denies a report sent out from Rome that France agrees to give Italy a free hand in Ethiopia, pointing out that France is pledged to respect King Haile Selassie's domain. Meanwhile, North Africa sees Britain continue its efforts for an understanding in spite of Ethiopia's appeal to the League under Article 11 —Does or doesn't Italy seek needed room for expansion in Ethiopia?

¶ New York opens the annual motor show and discovers that the streamlining that started in earnest in 1934 adds emphasis in 1935. From door handle to hub cap the new cars are externally as smooth as a duck's back. While no radical changes in design appear, the 25 American and three foreign models in Grand Central Palace show a smart styling and lengthening with a definite leaning toward higher and narrower radiator grills. Center poise, spring suspension and motor refining are new talking points. The manufacturers are cheerful—They say increased production but no increase in price.

¶ Bridgeport, Conn., hears Igor I. Sikorsky declare the United States is five years ahead of Europe in the quality of its aircraft construction. The famous designer of seaplanes, just returned from a two months' inspection tour of airplane factories across the Atlantic, was impressed mainly by Europe's energy in developing military aircraft. America, he points out, is leading in the airplanes that are soon to knit the whole world together without reference to oceans —The American passenger transports and engines he rates as without any equal.

¶ Florida sees the Tin Can Tourists of the World hold their annual home-coming at Arcadia. More than 350 "automobile houses" pour into a big sunny campground. These traveling homes, with an average of three occupants, show this year more elaboration than before. Some are equipped with dining room, bedroom and a complete bathroom. One comfort after another is ingeniously thought out and added as the tireless tourists roll around the continent. These happy travelers give new meaning to an old saying—"It is cheaper to keep moving than to pay rent."

# Ely Appointments Threatened

# Peace Treaty Revision Is Urged

# Boston Mayor Going 'On the Air'

### Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

#### Curley Strikes

Swiftly invoking an ancient crown statute, dating back to pre-Revolutionary days, Governor Curley fulfilled a preinaugural threat, and took steps to reverse two eleventh-hour appointments: Eugene C. Hultman, Metropolitan District Commission chairman, and Joseph Leonard, police commissioner.

Said the Governor: The old Crown law required that an appointee hold his office throughout its full term. If this be valid, the resignations of Mr. Hultman and Mr. Leonard from their former positions would be illegal. Mr. Curley set machinery in motion for a Supreme Court test at once.

He also invoked a state law passed in 1906, indicating that a police commissioner of Boston cannot engage in any other business.

The removal procedure on this tack set by the Governor and his legal advisors will be entirely up to the Attorney General and the State Supreme Court, from this point on. Governor Curley intimated today that if this plan to remove the two men failed, he would be relentless in his efforts to remove them on other grounds, because he felt them both incompetent. Governor Ely should never have appointed them, he said.

The two "last-minute political deals by both Governor Ely and his council members" were declared by Governor Curley at that time to be direct attempts to spike his administration before it ever got under way. He threatened to remove these men as quickly as possible.

#### Yugoslavia Discussed

Yugoslavia's treatment of minorities and of Hungarians in particular was unanimously termed a live danger to peace, and even a firebrand, by three speakers before the Foreign Policy Association, today. Their agreement on the necessity for protecting these minorities was made more striking, in view of widely differing attitudes of the speakers.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean of the association's research staff, insisted that the League's settlement of the dispute averted hostilities that threatened to break out into a war "in defense of national honor." She admitted, however, that the fundamental problem of the Yugoslav minorities remains essentially unchanged.

Mr. Francis Deak maintained that immediate revision of the treaties, involving the cession of former Hungarian land by Yugoslavia to Hungary, is the only way to put out the firebrand. His position was supported by Edgar J. Fisher, formerly of Roberts College, Istanbul, Turkey.

#### Mansfield to Go on Air

President Roosevelt's frequent use of the radio to review and explain

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# President Asks $1,000,000,000 To Tide Relief

First Legislation Sought Followed by Pensions and New PWA Plan

## Confers With Chiefs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—An improved legislative machine well tuned to President Roosevelt's wishes and an unusually favorable congressional reaction to his annual message today appeared to have paved the way for swift passage through Congress of the sweeping innovations in the New Deal projected by the Administration.

Having satisfied himself at a conference last night with his congressional leaders that everything was in readiness, Mr. Roosevelt devoted today to discussion on the forthcoming budget message and then turned to the following steps in his legislative program which he will send to Congress in successive special messages beginning next week.

First point on the program as tentatively approved is approportion of $1,000,000,000 to handle relief needs during the transition from present relief practices to establishment of the projected public works program outlined in the annual message.

**Social Legislation Next**

Immediately thereafter the long promised economic security program including old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, health and maternity insurance will be submitted to Congress. Once this is launched it will be followed by the long-range public works program which will replace the discarded direct-relief or "dole" practices and constitute the new "backlog" of recovery.

While this legislation is moving through the mill, both Administration and Congressional leadership will exert their joint influence to prevent any radical tampering with the tax structure and also to move as far as possible toward that long-cherished dream of the business world—a balanced budget.

The 11 congressional leaders who indorsed this program at the White House last night were occupied today in putting the finishing touches to what they expect will be the most efficient and best disciplined legislative machine known since possibly world war days, if ever.

**Program Wins Acclaim**

There is no doubt whatever of the popularity of the changes in new deal policies which Mr. Roosevelt laid down in his message, nor of the disposition of the great majority of Congress to put them into effect. The mass of comment, both on the message and the program, is strongly favorable, even in Republican circles where the speech was believed to mark a decided swing away from the more radical tendencies of the past two years.

The Republican leader in the Senate, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, typified the minority's attitude, calling it an "interesting and forward-looking message." His colleague in the House, Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, tried to be more critical and found fault with the absence of specific proposals, but "welcomed" the new policy of keeping work relief wages below the prevailing level.

Progressive circles were attracted by the emphasis put on public works, the one device which they have always held to be the only sure remedy for depression troubles. And they find no fault with the two fundamental objectives, increased economic security for the average man and work for the unemployed.

**Old South Won Over**

At the same time the recognition that direct relief and high work-relief wages have been a mistake made a powerful appeal to all the conservatively inclined membership including particularly Democrats from the Old South who are finding

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## France and Italy Confer

Left: Keystone. Right: Underwood

**Important New Alliance May Result**

On the Left, Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, and on Right, Benito Mussolini, Premier and Duce of Modern Italy, With All Sorts of Problems Spread Out Between Them.

# Diplomats Begin Rome Conference Aiming At Franco-Italian Accord

French Foreign Minister Cordially Greeted by Italy's Duce

## Press Shows Desire To Forget the Past

*Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless*

ROME, Jan 5—Cession by France of considerable territory in north and central Africa, involving extension of the southern boundaries of Libya and transference of a small portion of French Somaliland, permanent settlement of the status of Italian nationals in Tunisia, a declaration of friendship and an understanding to co-operate in all international questions of common interest and a protocol concerning Austrian independence are among the clauses of agreement between Italy and France which Premier Benito Mussolini and French Foreign Minister Laval hope to sign tomorrow.

**Meetings Are On**

Final negotiations for a comprehensive agreement which should definitely settle—with exception of the naval question—all outstanding differences between France and Italy, and lay the basis for a permanent Franco-Italian friendship, were opened today. While the French and Italian experts met at the Foreign Office to settle various technical questions connected with the proposed agreement, Signor Mussolini and M. Laval were closeted together for several hours in Il Duce's office to discuss the larger problems in which France and Italy have interests in common.

Naturally, the proposed settlement of central European problems is attracting the most attention. It is stated in well-informed circles that the protocol to be signed by France and Italy, with the possible immediate adhesion of Austria, will contain

### Points at Issue

IT IS generally conceded that the current discussions between France and Italy now taking place in Rome embrace the following points:

Declaration of intention closely to co-operate in all questions of international importance — a rapprochement which may be tantamount to an alliance between the two powers.

Protocol concerning Austrian independence, embracing guarantees by France and Italy and supported by states adjacent to Austria.

Evolution of a new pact of non-interference in each other's internal affairs for European governments generally.

Session of portions of French territory in North and Central Africa to Italy.

Settlement of status of Italian nationals in Tunisia.

Noninterference Pact May Help Peace in Central Europe

## Little Entente Asks To Join as a Unit

an invitation to succession states and to all neighboring states of Austria to sign a pact containing the undertaking that they will not interfere in each other's internal affairs, and, further, not to support any movement based upon violent methods against each other.

**Little Entente Insists**

While apparently the original idea of this pact was to restrict it to Austria's neighbors, the insistence of the Little Entente to be represented not by individual members but as a political unit has led France and Italy to extend it also to Austria's succession states. Thus, not only Roumania but Poland, also, will be asked to join the pact.

It will be interesting to see what is Germany's attitude toward the pact, since, although the first reaction in German circles in Rome was one of decided opposition, it is considered here unlikely that Chancellor Hitler will refuse to cooperate in a plan which seems to have already secured the approval of all interested parties.

It is, moreover, believed that

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# 48 States Act To Terminate Tax Conflicts

Meeting at Washington to Formulate Policy of Co-operation

## Unity of Interests

Council Recognizes Need of Clearing House for Mutual Problems

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—After 145 years of too "rugged individualism," the states of the Union at last appear to have found a way to co-operate on state problems. The Council of State Governments, just set up here, appears to be the answer.

When the council holds its first formal meeting in Washington Jan. 18, it will launch a new unofficial development in American Government. Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, president of the council, will call to order state officials, and others concerned with improved government, for the first interstate meeting of its kind. Taxation, the most urgent problem of all state governments at the moment, will be the topic for discussion.

This meeting and others to follow are designed to bring about greater harmony among the states which until now have usually acted as 48 independent and sovereign units with little concern over the inconveniences and waste such a course involved.

**Co-operative Medium**

The need for the organization was explained in a statement issued by the council. "There has been absolutey no adequate medium through which states might co-operate," it stated. "There are actually better facilities for dealings between the Federal Government and China or other foreign nations, than there are for dealings between the adjacent states.

"In hundreds of instances the laws of neighboring states are in conflict. Frequently the state governments are in actual competition with each other, in such fields as corporate taxes, income taxes, labor regulations, liquor taxes, truck regulation, etc. The danger in this situation is aggravated by the fact that increased speed of transportation and communication have rendered safety and prosperity in every state somewhat dependent upon conditions and practices in other states.

**Drive Against Crime**

There are many broad fields in which government harmony and co-operation must be sought, such as the imposition and the collection of all taxes, the protection of citizens against crime, the checking of economic and social menaces, the relief of destitute people, the control of the liquor traffic, the simplification of rules which complicate and burden commerce, the guarantee of convenience and safety on the highways, the establishment of the rights and obligations of employers and employees.

"All this calls for enlightened co-operation between states and lesser units of government in order to simplify and increase efficiency of service and also to decrease the unit cost of such service. There must be more than a feeble insistence upon states' rights as an inherent American tradition. A claim of states' rights can be justified only by a demonstration of a state's competence to meet present-day needs."

**Regional Agreements**

The first step likely to be taken by the states is in the direction of regional agreements, its officers predict. Some agreements have already been formed. The Colorado River Compact, dealing with water power in a group of western states, and the Port Authority Compact between New York and New Jersey are examples. Another is in formation with eight northeastern states working toward a Labor Law Compact. The council thinks this natural development can be facilitated by the formation of 10 regional offices under the new council.

The council has its headquarters in the offices of the American Legislators' Association here, where it was organized. Its planning board of 25 members includes people prominent as government officials, including: Mark Graves, president, New York State Tax Commission; Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois; Judge Orie L. Phillips, president, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; John G. Pollard, former Governor of Virginia; George White, Governor of Ohio; Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments; Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts and president, National Tax Association; Ernest N. Averill, president, National Association of Attorneys General; Paul V. McNutt, president of Governors' Conference; William B. Belknap, president of the American Legislators' Association; and Enoch Fuller, president, National Association of Secretaries of State.

Among the consultant members are Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, director of the legislative drafting fund of Columbia University; Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University; Scott M. Loftin, president of the American Bar Association; Col. John H. Wigmore, dean emeritus of Northwestern University Law School. Henry W. Toll, a former state senator of Colorado, is executive director.

# Mandates Group Takes Mild View Of Japan's Case

Report Will Be Closely Examined by League Council Meeting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

GENEVA, Jan. 5—"Somewhat disproportionate to the volume of commercial activity" is the comment of the League Mandates Commission on Japanese expenditures, for equipment of ports in the mandated islands, which, according to numerous reports, Japan has been busily engaged in turning into naval bases during the last few years.

The Mandates Commission's mild criticism is evidently a compromise between those members who hold much stronger views and M. N. Sakenobe the Japanese member who found the expenditure reasonable. The spokesman for the former group, Dr. William Rappard, in a verbal duel with Nobu Buni Ito, representative of the mandatory power, asked why 150,000 yen were spent on a new pier at Saipan in the Marianne group of islands, 215,000 for construction of anchorage at Pelew in the Carolines and 115,000 for anchorage at Rota of the Ladrones.

**"Necessary"**

Mr. Ito explained the expenditure as necessary to enable vessels of larger tonnage to use the harbors. M. Rappard then pointed out that 689,000 yen, more than 10 per cent of the budget, is being paid in shipping subsidies because of the absence of sufficient remunerative traffic, yet the expenditure on harbors is being undertaken because of that traffic.

Mr. Ito replied that Paulau harbor is so narrow that vessels of 3000 tons nearly scraped their sides. Accordingly, the entrance has been widened, so as to enable vessels of 4000 tons to enter.

The president of the commission then intervened with the remark that the Japanese are excellent seamen and he had never understood that smaller vessels are less seaworthy than big ones. He inferred that if traffic did not exist, enlarging harbors must give rise to suspicions as to Japanese motives.

**Good Dividends**

Lord Lugard raised a different point when he asked whether excess of exports over imports did not mean an annual revenue for Japan of 7,000,000 yen from the mandated islands. Mr. Ito replied in the affirmative, whereon M. Rappard remarked that exploitation of the islands was evidently "excellent business for the nationals of the mandatory country." He supposed the explanation was that money went as extra dividends to shareholders of the phosphate mines.

It is expected the Mandates Commission's report will be examined at the Council meeting Jan. 11, when the important question has to be considered whether a mandate is an "obligation" under the terms of Article I of the League Covenant. If so it becomes technically illegal for Japan to leave the League until its mandatory obligation has been fulfilled.

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# New Work Relief Forbids Contracts To Private Firms

Roosevelt's Plan Unites Agencies—Care in Adjusting Wages

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Attention in the capital today was focused on the methods by which President Roosevelt intends to fulfill his aim of abandoning the FERA and providing a job for every able-bodied worker.

Heretofore the Roosevelt Administration's relief policy has been directed chiefly at keeping the unemployed from cold and hunger. Now it proposes to turn its attention definitely to relief as a means of breaking the scourge of unemployment.

Concerning his new plans, the President has revealed:

1. Work projects to be selected will compete as little as possible with private enterprise. The Government will undertake the work directly and not let contracts to private firms as it has done under the Public Works Administration.

**Meets South's Protests**

2. Wage rates will be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but not large enough to encourage the rejection of private employment or the deserting of private jobs to take government work, a practice complained of especially in the south.

3. With 3,500,000 unemployed to be given jobs directly on government propects, a similar number are expected to find new jobs in industries supplying machinery and materials.

4. Government projects will cover a wide field of profitable enterprises including clearance of slums, rural housing, rural electrification, reforestation, soil erosion, reclamation of blighted areas, improvement of road systems, elimination of grade crossings and non-federal self-liquidating construction.

**Co-ordinated Authority**

Of the organization which will administer the enlarged work relief program, President Roosevelt refuses to speak until Congress appropriates the money for it. From the reference in his message to Congress to a "co-ordinated authority" to draw up a "national chart for the giving of work," it appears probable that a board will be established on which Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, and Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, will co-operate.

Since the CCC will also be drawn into the new program, in an enlarged form, it is likely that Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, will also be one of the supervisors.

If relief is to be a stepping stone to private employment instead of a competitor with it, the President's advisers feel that the Government must lower its wage rates.

**1,400,000 Jobs Needed**

Since 2,100,000 of the 3,500,000 employables on the relief rolls are already engaged in some sort of work relief, inauguration of the President's new program will make it necessary to find jobs for only about 1,400,000 more.

As a preface to the President's program, Mr. Hopkins made it known last week that 1,500,000 so-called "unemployables" who could not accept federal jobs were being turned back to the states for support. Asked where states were going to get the money to take care of their "unemployables," President Roosevelt replied that they could use money they have been using for relief of "employables," since the Federal Government would hereafter take care of such persons on work relief.

# Highway Mishaps Lead to Demand For Safer Roads

Experts Tell New England to Appropriate Funds to Meet Situation

Mounting highway casualties reported from all parts of New England for 1934 brought demand today from road experts for larger state appropriations with which to build the safety roads, already blueprinted but persistently tabled as costly legislation.

Although not underrating the progress made in highway construction, these public officials point out that existing roadways are a decade behind the ideas advanced in blue prints for the promotion of highway safety.

"Lack of funds" is roundly criticized by engineers as an impotent argument in the face of the mounting highway tragedies that are inflicting a tremendous economic waste upon New England, they said.

**Progress in Connecticut**

Among those allying themselves today to this movement for safe roads were William M. Greene of the Safety Education Department of Connecticut and Clarence P. Taylor, Massachusetts traffic engineer.

Figures tabulated for The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Greene reveal a reasonably effective drive in Connecticut to cut down the menace of reckless driving.

The average increase in drunken driving for New England is evident in Connecticut, although Mr. Greene believes that the figures show a healthy average of convictions and fines. There were some 1500 drunken driver cases tried in Connecticut courts, compared to 1288 in 1933.

**Contrary to Trend**

Connecticut's record of reduced fatalities is contrary to the trend reported for the rest of the country. Connecticut is particularly proud that the highway fatalities were reduced in the face of increased registration and greater consumption of gasoline.

Massachusetts and Maine report increased fatalities. In the Bay State, fatalities rose from 769 in 1933 to nearly 1000 in 1934. Maine

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# Chile's Exposition To Reproduce Part Of Ancient Santiago

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—The largest exhibition ever organized in Chile in recent times will soon open its doors and continue until the end of April. The Historical-Cultural Exposition is a commercial venture but has received official patronage. Permission has been obtained from the Ministry of Finance for exhibitors to sell merchandise from their stands.

A reconstruction of old Santiago of colonial days has been carried out. The ancient Casa Colorada, home of the Counts of Reconquest, is reproduced, with its bright red walls and cobbled courtyard.

The old-time Spanish inns of the Corregidor and Santo Domingo are built just across the colonial city square, with its grass-grown flagstones and rumbling horse-drawn vehicles. The Sierrabella arcade (portal) long since disappeared from the center of the capital, is here reproduced.

Commercial firms have modern and striking stands, mostly in an ultra-modern note typical of the world fair at Chicago. A relief map of Chile some 400 feet long, is housed in a special pavilion. A miniature "Coney Island" has been fitted up.

The exposition is being held in a portion of the grounds of the State Experimental Farm (Quinta Normal) which is a public park, in the western part of the city.

# *Few Auto Changes Are Seen At Opening Of New York Show*

*Poised Bodies, Sharper Radiators, Turret Steel Tops Are Generally Adopted—Teardrop Lines Are Minimized—Riding Qualities Stressed*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—As the 1935 automobiles pointed their narrowed, chromium-plated noses into the Grand Central Palace, today, for the thirty-fifth annual New York Show, engineers concentrated most of the seasonal emphasis on increased riding comforts.

Mayor LaGuardia and Alfred Reeves, manager of the exhibit, officially opened the show with a keynote of optimism over the sales possibilities for the current year. The Mayor called upon the visitors to pause a moment and reflect that the display represented an industry which produced in the United States and Canada some 2,885,000 motorcars and trucks last year aggregating a wholesale value of nearly $1,500,000,000.

**Twenty-eight Makes Represented**

Thus impressed with the stimulative effect that a moving motor market would have upon national recovery, the throngs pressed past the speakers' platform into the spacious halls glittering with more than 200 cars representing 25 domestic and three foreign makes.

Chevrolet is one of the few cars that has waited until the annual New York show to make its initial public appearance. With the absence of any radical outward appearance in the new Chevrolet models, the manufacturers are emphasizing a new all-steel "turret top," roomier interiors, two inches more head room and improved knee-action.

In addition to providing greater safety, the all-steel tops are said to offer greater protection from the heat of the sun, reflecting rather than absorbing the rays. Tests reveal that the steel top heats up one-half as much as the conventional roof.

**No Noticeable Changes**

But those who were led by last year's general breaking away from conventional, wind-resisting body styles to anticipate more radical streamlines this season, were disappointed. The only noticeable changes were the narrower, higher radiator grills, rounded radiator tops and an endless variety of artistically designed louvres in the hoods.

The 1935 show indicates that henceforth there will be unlimited competition between manufacturers to make the most of these louvres which, like women's hats, offer endless opportunity to express individuality in design.

Yet, there is something else a bit unfamiliar about the 1935 models not easily explained by the average motorist. The cars seem longer, wider and much roomier than last year, yet wheel bases generally are unaltered. The answer to this paradox is the attainment of better weight distribution, accomplished by lengthening the bodies and springs and moving the whole chassis forward so that the engine rests over the front axle and rear-seat passengers ride forward of the rear axle.

**Makes Roomier Interior**

Some manufacturers call this the "poised ride"; others the "cradled ride." The effect claimed for the small car is practically to eliminate rear-seat pitch. Moving the car bodies forward and lengthening spring bases also provide more luggage room in the rear and enable mechanics to gain easier access to the lower part of the engine simply by removing the front wheels which are now directly parallel to, instead of forward, of the motor.

One manufacturer claims that the "poised ride" distributes car weight equally upon the rear and forward ends. Heretofore, 40 per cent of the

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# *U. S. Makes Posthumous Award of Service Cross*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the late William H. Mayor, formerly of St. Albans, Vt., for extraordinary heroism in action near Belleau and Givrey, France, July 18, 1918.

The Distinguished Service Cross will be presented to his brother, Frederick A. Mayo, 43 Elmwood Ave., Burlington, Vt.

# Ely Appointments Threatened

# Peace Treaty Revision Is Urged

# Boston Mayor Going 'On the Air'

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governmental happenings and policies has widely spread into local government as a regular practice. So when Mayor Mansfield goes on the air some evening in the near future, as he planned today—to review his first administrative year and to outline his plans for 1935—radio listeners will hardly be astonished at this mayoral precedent. No other Boston Mayor has reviewed his administrative record in this manner, although the now Governor Curley, when he was Mayor, inaugurated a weekly radio broadcast at City Hall.

### Curley Wins and Loses

Gov. James M. Curley came out of his first Executive Council meeting late yesterday afternoon with a .500 per cent average.

He secured the confirmation of his appointment of Special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan to the bench of the State Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Judge E. A. Bishop. But he failed to win the councilors over when he submitted the name of Frank A. Goodwin as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

Justice Sheehan, until he resigned yesterday, was chairman of the Finance Commission. Mr. Goodwin until he was removed by former-Governor Ely last year, was chairman of the Finance Commission. The Governor's plan was to secure the resignation of Mr. Sheehan and replace him with Mr. Goodwin. The Council, led by the stormy Daniel H. Coakley, refused the Goodwin nomination but accepted the name of E. Mark Sullivan, former Boston Corporation Counsel, who bolted the Republican party to support Governor Curley in the last election.

Confirmation of these two appointees along with the confirmation of the Governor's secretarial staff is expected at the next regular Council meeting Wednesday. According to rule all appointments must hold over a week before confirmation.

The Sullivan appointment, however, cannot interfere to any great extent with the investigation being conducted by the Finance Commission into some of the financial activities of Boston during the past few years. It has been the new Governor's desire for years to have this commission abolished. Until he can feel out the Legislature to see whether or not they will abolish it, the next best move is to have one of his own men at the helm. Such are the careful tactics of an astute politician.

### More R. I. Rails Sought

Rhode Island's triumphant Democrats, wasting little time on gnats and swallowing political camels by the score, today seemed about to woo a second and third railroad for Providence. With a long standing complaint against monopoly as a backlog, they would give the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine trackage rights over a route that has always been exclusive New York, New Haven & Hartford territory. Providence would be connected via Worcester, with northern New England, Albany and the West—independently of New York City and the New Haven lines.

For years, Providence business men have complained that they have been hampered by lack of competition in the transport field.

Embargoes and high rates, they say, have militated against their exports. Car delays are said to be longer in Providence than in other cities. Automobile and truck competition can easily drive deep wedges into this vulnerable railroad weakness, thus still further imperiling the railroad's willingness to grant low rates. Moreover, with 22,000 feet of dock space available for steamship lines, two state and three municipal piers, Providence has an eye to port expansion.

Providence's destination as a seaport seemed fulfilled just before the World War when the Central Vermont, then a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, began the building of a line from Palmer, Mass., to Providence. The coming of the war forced abandonment of the project after the roadbed had been graded and numerous bridges built. The Canadian National Railways which took over the Grand Central did not favor continuance of the project. Various attempts then were made to revive the Palmer to Providence project but failed. The aim was to make Providence a warm water port for Canadian grain shipments.

### Dry Icing the Bread

Necessity has mothered a new wrinkle for the breadbox, which entered New England today via the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Use dry ice to keep your bread fresh, it says. And thereby hangs a tale:

Over in Holland, there is a law preventing bakers from working after 8 p. m. and before 5 a. m. How, then, to get yesterday afternoon's bread to the consumer with just that humid softness that spells fresh bread, just out of the oven?

The bright idea for solution finally came with the advent of dry ice, that solidified gas that now has become a commonplace in keeping ice cream frozen. Some clever Dutch baker threw a few cakes into a bread chest, and behold—next morning the bread still had that softness under the knife that it had had the night before.

Try it, says the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It didn't suggest the refrigerator as an alternative, but that might be worth a try, too.

### Theft-Proof Plates Costly

Theft-proof automobile license plates are the vogue these days—but they may prove to be more expensive to install than it would cost to supply new plates to a car from which the plates have been stolen.

Ten thousand theft-proof plates cost the State $40,000 for 1935. The State Department of Public Works is expected to make an overture to the Legislature for an additional $100,000 to supply the whole State with such plates in 1936.

William P. Callahan, public works commissioner, said yesterday that before he asked for the additional sum he wanted to see just how efficient the new theft-proof plates turned out to be. "And," declared the commissioner, "this is no challenge to thieves either."

### Welfare Costs Rise

For the first time in several months Boston welfare expenditures for the week ending Dec. 29 exceeded those of the corresponding week in 1933. Last week the welfare department spent $243,000, whereas last year in the same period $233,000 was spent. The total of the welfare cases for the week ending Dec. 29 reached $30,700, while only 29,900 persons were on the rolls a year ago.

However, the welfare department finished the year under its appropriation of about $13,000,000, with an actual surplus of $54,700. During the year over $1,500,000 has been saved in the welfare department over the year previous—through economies and by the help of the ERA.

### Monitor Radiocast On World Trade

THE series of weekly feature programs of selected stories from The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be continued on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster, will give a synopsis of "Rebuilding International Trade," an article by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section. WBZ and WBZA operate on the frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WIXAZ operates on a frequency of 9570 kilocycles, is a wavelength of 31.35 meters.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990ke-WBZ-303m | 890ke-WEEI-303m | 1230ke-WNAC-244m | 1410ke-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Sterney Orchestra | Eddie Duchin and | Jack Little and his | "Melody Mart"; |
| 5:15 | Charles Little, songs | his orchestra | orchestra | soloists; orchestra |
| 5:30 | NBC Insurance talk | "Our American | Tito Guizar; orch. | Talk, Fred Heey |
| 5:45 | "Ranch Boys" | Schools"; talk | Male quartet | De Jong Orchestra |
| 6:00 | Irish Minstrels | "Evening Tattler"; | News Service | Arthur Murray; |
| 6:15 | Delaporte Orchestra | sketches; music | Dramatic sketch | soloists; orchestra |
| 6:30 | News; features | Records; news | Sport Review | Fisher Orchestra |
| 6:45 | World in Review | "Sport Parade" | Melody Limited | Speakers; music |
| 7:00 | Ed. MacHugh, songs | Neal O'Hara | 'A Dollar's Worth,' | News Service |
| 7:15 | Nature League | Popular vocal | dramatic sketch | Renard Orchestra |
| 7:30 | ERA Orchestra | "Pick and Pat," | Arden Orchestra; | Golf lesson |
| 7:45 | Monitor Feature | comedy; orchestra | vocal soloists | Alexander Orch. |
| 8:00 | Art in America talk | Sketches and mu- | Roxy Revue; orch.; | String ensemble; |
| 8:15 | series; extension talk | sic, with Sigmund | chorus; quartet; | Getting the News; |
| 8:30 | Stan. Chapple, piano; | Romberg & Wil- | sketch; soloists. | Jubilee Singers |
| 8:45 | Jose Durrell, violin | liam Lyon Phelps | Musical Revue | 'Soldiers Unm'sk'd' |
| 9:00 | Radio City Party; | Rose Bampton; | Parade of Motor- | Fisher Orchestra |
| 9:15 | soloists; orchestra | vocal duo; orch. | dom; N. Y. Show | News Service |
| 9:30 | National Barn Dance | "Gibson Family," | Will Alexander & | Mimber Orch.; Joy |
| 9:45 | program from Chi- | musical comedy, | his orchestra | Nash; readings |
| 10:00 | cago; soloists and | written for radio; | Jack Renard and | Concert band, Ed- |
| 10:15 | specialties | soloists; orchestra | his orchestra | ward D'Anna, con. |
| 10:30 | Emil Coleman and his | Forecasts; "Let's | Studio speaker | Saturday Revue: |
| 10:45 | orchestra | Dance"; 3-hour | Musical Rhymester | soloists; orchestra |
| 11:00 | Reports; feature | dance program; | News Service | Elder Michaux and |
| 11:15 | D'Orsey Orchestra | Murray, Cugat, | Fisher Orchestra. | congregation |
| 11:30 | Freddie Martin and | Goodman, and | Glen Gray's Casa | Perley Stevens & |
| 11:45 | his orchestra | their orchestras | Loma Orchestra | his orchestra |

### Sunday's Programs

| | 990ke-WBZ-303m | 890ke-WEEI-303m | 1230ke-WNAC-244m | 1410ke-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:45 | Morning Musicale | Mexican Typies | Reg. service of The | Morning service of |
| 11:00 | News; NBC vocalist | Morning service | Mother Church, | Tremont Temple |
| 11:15 | "The Ailing House" | from Old South | The First Church | Baptist Church; |
| 11:30 | Samovar Serenade | Church in Boston; | of Christ, Scien- | sermon; quartet; |
| 11:45 | Reports; features | sermon; music | tist, in Boston | soloist; organ |
| 12:00 | "Gigantic Pictures"; | Organ recital | Choir and organ | Jewish dramatic |
| 12:15 | Sam Hearn; music | Pearl Orchestra | Talk; string orch. | program |
| 12:30 | Radio City Music Hall | University of Chi- | "Romany Trail" | String quintet |
| 12:45 | of the Air; soloists; | cago Round Table | Relay from London | Hawaiian music |
| 1:00 | chorus and concert | Dale Carnegie's | Religious period, | String ensemble, |
| 1:15 | orch. under M. Rapee | facts period | with speakers, | from network |
| 1:30 | Dr. Daniel A. Poling; | Tim & Irene; solo- | soloists and vocal | Italian Serenaders; |
| 1:45 | male quartet | ists; orchestra | ensemble | soloists; orchestra |
| 2:00 | Anthony Frome | Road to Romany; | "Lazy Dan, the | Melodies of Italy; |
| 2:15 | Becker dog story | gypsy music | Minstrel Man" | soloists; orchestra |
| 2:30 | "The Green Goddess," | Gene Arnold and | Hammerstein Mu- | Museum of Fine |
| 2:45 | sketch, with Lillian | the Commodores | sic Hall of Air | Arts concert |
| 3:00 | Gish, Claude Rains | "Sally of the Talk- | Museum of Fine | New York Philhar- |
| 3:15 | and others | ies," dramatic sk. | Arts concert | monic-Symphony |
| 3:30 | National Vespers: Dr. | Don Mario, tenor; | Veterans' Band; | Orchestra, Bruno |
| 3:45 | Harry E. Fosdick | music; speaker | vocal soloist | Walter, conduc- |
| 4:00 | To be announced, | Rhythm Symph'y; | Special network | tor; Lawrence |
| 4:15 | from network | De Wolf Hopper | religious hour | Gilman, commen- |
| 4:30 | Morton Downey; Guy | Reser Orchestra | from Detroit; | tator; Mozart and |
| 4:45 | Bates Post; orchestra | Dream drama | talk; music | Beethoven pr'gr'm |
| 5:00 | "Roses and Drums," | Sayenade; solo- | Soloist; organ | "Open House"; so- |
| 5:15 | Civil War drama | ists; orchestra | ERA Civic Orches- | loists; orchestra |
| 5:30 | LaPrade Travelogue | "The House by the | tra concert | Sanderson and |
| 5:45 | Terhune dog story | Side of the Road" | Voice of Cornet | Crumit; orchestra |
| 6:00 | Reports; features | Religious period, | Popular orchestra | National amateur |
| 6:15 | Coburn Orch.; soloist | from New York | and soloists | night; orchestra |
| 6:30 | "Grand Hotel"; net- | Salute program | "Smiling Ed" | Boy from Ireland. |
| 6:45 | work dramatic sketch | Popular vocal | News Service | Voice of Experience |
| 7:00 | Jack Benny and com- | Manhattan Merry- | Alex. Woollcott; | Evening service |
| 7:15 | pany; Bestor Orch. | Go-Round; music. | Armbruster Orch. | of Tremont Tem- |
| 7:30 | Joe Penner; Harriet | Garden talk; rec- | Will Rogers; solo- | ple Baptist |
| 7:45 | Hilliard; orchestra | ords; speaker | ist; quartet; orch. | Church; sermon; |
| 8:00 | Symphony Orch.; Vla- | Ruby Newman and | Musico-dramatic: | male quartet; |
| 8:15 | dimir Golschmann, | orchestra, with | soloists; orchestra | choir; organ |
| 8:30 | conductor; Yehudi | Del Castillo and | Paige Orchestra; | Mendelssohn Trio. |
| 8:45 | Menuhin, violinist | vocal sextet | guest soloists | Law School talk |
| 9:00 | Countess Olga Al- | Rakov's Music and | Symphony Orch., | ERA Opera Or- |
| 9:15 | bani; Previn Orch. | popular soloists | Victor Kolar, con- | chestra, Raffaelo |
| 9:30 | Walter Winchell | American Album | ductor; Kathryn | Martino, conduct. |
| 9:45 | Adventures of Sher- | of Familiar Music | Meisle, contralto. | News Service |
| 10:00 | lock Holmes, sketch. | Jane Froman; | Old-Fashioned | Wayne King and |
| 10:15 | To be announced | choir; Black's Or. | Amateur Night, | his orchestra |
| 10:30 | Interview of Sigmund | "K-7," secret serv- | from Opera | Talk, W. A. Brady. |
| 10:45 | Spaeth | ice sketch | House, Boston | Haymes Orchestra |

### Monday's Features

*Up to Luncheon*

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

*After Luncheon*

1:45 WAAB, Address, Dr. Karl T. Compton of M. I. T. at N. E. Merchants' Conference.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; history program.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "Engaged" (W. S. Gilbert).
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; soloists; orchestra.
3:15 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:45 WNAC, "Easy Aces," comedy dramatic serial sketch.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

*Dinner and After*

8:30 WNAC, Kate Smith's New-Star Revue: Adelaide Moffett; trio; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Carefree Carnival; popular variety program from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal ensemble; male quartet.
9:30 WBZ, "Romance Bound," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC, Block and Sully, comedians; Gertrude Niesen, soloist; orchestra.

*Late Evening*

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Fifth annual international radio party at WIOD, Miami, Fla.; speakers; soloists; Lopez and Molinas Orchestras.
11:30 WEEI, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.

### Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday:** North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday and rain in middle Atlantic states and snow or rain in north Atlantic states Wednesday or Thursday, followed by generally fair; colder Monday, rising temperature Tuesday night and Wednesday, and colder latter part of week.

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly overcast with rising temperature tonight and Sunday; probably light rain late Sunday evening or at night; lowest temperature in the middle and upper 20's tonight; considerably above freezing Sunday; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer; light rain or snow late Sunday afternoon or night.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer; light rain or snow late Sunday afternoon or night.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong Sunday; fair weather tonight; Sunday overcast; rain late Sunday afternoon or night.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 11 | 15 | Minneapolis | 34 | 34 |
| Bermuda | 58 | 74 | New Orleans | 50 | 62 |
| Chicago | 24 | 26 | New York | 22 | 24 |
| Denver | 50 | 60 | Norfolk, Va. | 32 | 34 |
| Helena, Mont. | 48 | 48 | Philadelphia | 18 | 26 |
| Jacksonville | 58 | 62 | St. Louis | 28 | 34 |
| Kansas City | 40 | 40 | San Francisco | 48 | 58 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 58 | Washington | 32 | 30 |
| Miami, Fla. | 72 | 78 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 5. B—Maximum Jan. 4.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 11:28 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 11:4 4a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:55 p. m.

**"A Year Ago Today in Boston"**

Cloudy; light snow; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. 2 inches; maximum temperature 38 degrees above zero; minimum 2 above.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

**Theaters**

"FLY AWAY HOME" (Plymouth). Thomas Mitchell restores conventionality in a family of ultra-moderns. Last times today. 8:30.

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). Leslie Howard in melodrama by Robert E. Sherwood. Engagement ends today. 8:30.

"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). Blanche Ring in Clare Kummer comedy. Ends today. 8:30.

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt in new Noel Coward drama. Last times today. 8:30.

**Movies**

UPTOWN — "College Rhythm," with Lanny Ross and Joe Penner. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The White Parade."

EXETER — "Student Tour." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Gambling."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni as Mexican casino operator in "Border Town." Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 9:87. Paramount, 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Bachelor of Arts," with Tom Brown prolonging his school days.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer in "Romance in Manhattan."

ORPHEUM — Wallace Beery in "The Mighty Barnum." Vaudeville. 9:28 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE — "Forsaking All Others," with Clark Gable, Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in unfinished weddings, rainstorms and other misfortunes. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra. Screen feature: "The President Vanishes." 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:40, 10:30.

MODERN—"Bright Eyes," with Shirley Temple. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

FINE ARTS — "Man of Aran." Prize winning film showing life of Aran Island family — shark hunting, farming and battling huge waves on the rocky shore. Fine arts and zoology series shorts. Walt Disney color cartoon, "Funny Little Bunnies." 1:40, 3:40, 5:38, 7:30, 9:30.

BOSTON—"The Silver Streak," streamline train story. Vaudeville. 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31.

SCOLLAY — "Border Town." Vaudeville. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:28.

TREMONT—"Bed of Roses," and "Uptown New York." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "Pursuit of Happiness." 3:38, 6:35, 9:38. Also "365 Nights in Hollywood."

STRAND—"The Gay Divorcee." 2:36, 5:35, 9:14. Also "Adventure Girl."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Calling on Cairo"; Lowell Thomas as a submarine announcer; Willie Whopper cartoon, "A Good Scout." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

**Music**

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS — Choral Society concert, George Sawyer Dunham, conductor; Reginald Boardman, pianist; Leonard Wood, violinist. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8:15.

**Other Events**

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," directed by Carlton Adams. First performance by this group. Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend Street. Music between acts by ERA Civic Orchestra. 7:30.

LA ARGENTINA—Dancer. Symphony Hall. 8:30.

POLO—White Mountain Polo Ranch vs. Harvard, Commonwealth Armory. 8.

BASKETBALL — Boston University vs. Tufts. St. Botolph St. Gymnasium. 8.

**Hockey**

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Chicago Black Hawks. 8:30.

### Sunday

**Music**

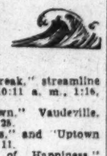
JEAN FARDULLI — Greek baritone, Guiseppe Bamboschek, pianist. Jordan Hall. 3.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Klaus Goetze, pianist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor opens program. 2.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS — Newton High School, Newton. 4.

FERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Art Museum. 2:30.

**Other Events**



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"A Woodpecker's Family Tree," illustrated lecture by Horace Taylor. 3:30.

FORD HALL FOLKS — Sinclair Weeks speaks on "The Balancing of the Federal Budget." Kingsley Hall, Ford Bldg. 4.

FORD HALL FORUM—"Why Revolution Does Not Come," by George E. Sokolsky. 7:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"What's Happened Since Repeal?" by William E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson. 3:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — Matthew R. Copithorne speaks on "Bernard Shaw, Dramatist." 3:30. "Romeo and Juliet," by Joseph C. Connor. 8.

ART MUSEUM—Lectures: "Sculpture in the Round," by Miss Adlow, 3:30; "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward, 3:30; children's lecture by Miss Maginnis, "Ship Models," 3:30.

### Monday

CURRENT EVENT LECTURE — First of series of eight lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, on "International Relations and Current Events," Atherton Hall, 236 Huntington Ave. 5.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—James H. Powers of the Boston Globe speaks on "Current Events." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

## Demand Pressed For Safer Roads

(Continued from Page 1)

reports more than 60 fatalities compared to 54 in 1933.

Drunken driving increased in every New England state. Massachusetts reports a 33 per cent increase in this type of dangerous driving. New Hampshire's figures up to Dec. 1, 1934, showed 744 revocations of driving licenses for drunken driving compared to 456 for all of 1933.

**Figures Not Complete**

Vermont and Rhode Island have not yet tabulated complete figures but indicate that fatalities and drunken driving both rose in 1934 over 1933.

These evidences of growing highway recklessness lend strength to the demands of highway experts for a program of road building in New England that will approximate the "limited parkway" plan proposed by the New England Regional Planning Commission.

An exhaustive study by Massachusetts Traffic Engineer Taylor shows that the four-lane divided highway is one of the greatest safety factors yet placed in operation. On a basis of 1,000,000 miles of average automobile driving, he finds the following comparison of accident frequency:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2-lane highway | 1.37 |
| 3-lane highway | 1.40 |
| 4-lane highway | 0.94 |
| 4-lane highway, divided traffic | 0.51 |

**Best Type of Lane**

While this study reveals that the latest type of roadway is far safer than the two- or three-lane highway, Mr. Taylor declared that the limited parkway or the sunken roadway, particularly in suburban metropolitan districts and protected from all side-road traffic, is the ultimate solution to safety problems.

Mr. Taylor pointed out, however, that even the four-lane safety divided highways, of which the Worcester Turnpike is probably the best example in New England, are developing into dangerous speedways inviting recklessness within populated districts.

In three years there have been nearly 600 accidents on the Worcester road, piling up a toll of some 700 persons injured and 20 killed. Without the divided traffic lanes, Mr. Taylor said, the toll would probably have been even more appalling.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BOSTON

# Federal Anticrime Forces In Process of Co-ordination And Expansion of Strength

## Attorney General's Report Notes Strengthening of Facilities to Wipe Out Gangsters—Institute of Crime Detection Is Planned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Uncle Sam's efforts against the underworld were recounted in unromantic statistics today by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who informed Congress that the Government obtained 3531 convictions in the fiscal year ended last June 30.

Mr. Cummings' annual report covered the period before Dillinger, Floyd and Nelson were wiped out, and so made no mention of those spectacular exploits. The department, however, said it was at work building a co-ordinated, nationwide crime-fighting machine to press the attack against men of that type.

Justice officials heard with much interest President Roosevelt's pronouncement in his message yesterday that he would consult Congress on "the strengthening of our facilities for the prevention, detection and treatment of crime and criminals."

A far-flung arrangement for the co-operation of federal, state and local authorities was represented as the goal of the Administration.

**Task Is a Large One**

The task is called large. The Justice Department regards as "most reliable," a calculation by Prof. Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania that "in 1933 there were probably a minimum of 1,300,000 serious crimes known to the police of this country."

To accelerate the campaign started last year when Congress widened the powers of the Justice Department, Mr. Cummings plans to establish a crime institute—a national center to co-ordinate activities against evildoers.

Mr. Cummings, in his report today, made no suggestions to Congress except the formation of two more federal judgships in the Southern District of California and the same number in the Southern, District of New York. He said there was "serious congestion" in courts there.

**Some New Laws Needed**

However, it is understood that some officers in the department feel that laws to stiffen regulations of the firearms traffic, and to require ex-convicts to register their movements would be of assistance.

Cold statistics were used by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Division of Investigation, to recount in Mr. Cummings's report the grim combat with gangland.

For the year ending June 30, he reported 11 life sentences and other sentences aggregating 5073 years.

Suspended sentences totalled 1012 years and probationary sentences 2501 years.

Fines imposed on federal offenders added up to $772,938 and property recovered was valued at $1,116,619. The division located 928 fugitives.

**Fewer Federal Prisoners**

A decrease in the number of persons under federal supervision was noted by Sanford Bates, director of the prison bureau. In 1933 there were 55,000 persons under supervision; the 1934 figure is 42,122.

The total federal prisoners in penitentiaries, jails, reformatories, camps and hospitals in 1934 was 15,812 as contrasted with 20,778 in 1933. The remainder under supervision had parole or probationary status.

Practically all of the assistant attorney generals noted an increase in work during the fiscal year.

In January, the tax division was organized and placed under Assistant Attorney General Frank J. Wideman. The division considered 4738 cases.

The ledger showed that the department handled 126,314 cases and collected a total of $10,247,464 from fines, fees and the sale of prison-made goods. Expenditures were $31,184,213.

**Radio Studied in Porto Rico**

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—Dr. G. W. Kenrick, formerly associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and also Tufts University, has arrived here to investigate radio phenomena. His associate in the work will be Prof. Ruth Keller, of Mattapoisett, Mass., now a professor at the University of Porto Rico.

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## The Call of the Annual Town Meeting

Painted by Francis Day as a Public Works of Art Project.

**Scene Around Town Hall in Lanesboro, Mass., About 1730**

**The Picture Depicts the Townspeople Turning Out to Elect Town Officers and Act on the Various Articles on the Town Warrant for the Coming Year. The Two Voters in the Foreground Are Trying to Settle a Disputed Problem.**

# *Town Meeting Tercentenary Observed in Massachusetts*

## *Representatives of 316 Communities Trace Evolution of This Democratic Form of Government Through Centuries to the Present Day*

Massachusets is celebrating three centuries of New England town government.

Representatives of Massachusetts' 316 towns are observing its tercentenary in connection with the annual two-day session of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association which ends at Gardner Auditorium in the State House today.

Nobody knows exactly when and where American democracy first took root. Some historians say Watertown's courageous protest against Governor Winthrop's tight-reined monopoly of local affairs led to the first town meeting in America. Others attribute its inception to the political insurgency of Cambridge townsfolk, other to Charlestown. Watertown and Boston are believed to have held town meetings and elected town officers in 1634; Cambridge and Charlestown in February the following year.

**Selectmen Gather**

Selectmen from communities scattered throughout the State's 14 counties, representing one-third of the population, are in Boston for this meeting. Although looking backward 300 years over the course of local self-government, traced in the talks of local historians, Massachusetts' selectmen have not neglected the real purpose of their 1935 gathering.

These are big days in town government. Not a backwoods village has escaped the social repercussions of the New Deal in the central government. The federal administration of employment and relief is a question that excites as much interest in Gardner Auditorium today as the discussion of individual town problems. For unemployment and public welfare is as much of a town problem as a national one.

The so-called liberalism in national government has saddled things onto the rural towns that not one of them can hope to evade. There is no retreat to the calm isolation of bygone days. Local license, old-age assistance, unemployment insurance, public relief are issues which unite all people and all communities. The New England town is no longer entirely the "little republic" a writer termed it a few years back. Town meeting is growing up. Judging by this annual assembly of selectmen, its officers are keeping up with its hurrying strides.

**Problems of Town**

Axel E. Zetterman of Ashland, president of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, sized it up in a way that people in the back row could not mistake.

"Municipalities, like individuals," he said, "cannot profitably exist in isolation. Their destinies are intertwined. They must progress or fall together. Their problems are much the same, and to be solved speedily and effectively they must all work together. No one questions the need to co-operate with each other for help in the solution of mutual problems. That is why our state association was organized."

Town meeting has changed to some extent. Communities have grown in population to the stature of cities. Town meeting that does not permit the single assembly of its entire voting population is an unwieldly instrument of self rule. Many towns have had to modify their form of meeting, copy a leaf out of the book on municipal management and elect representatives from precincts to town meetings.

**Flow of Democracy**

Democracy of the purest ray, simple but not always serene, flows from New England town halls. Town meeting is a spring function, a hail-neighbor mixture of society and politics. When the ice goes out of the mill pond, when the sap starts stirring in the roots of the sugar maples, rural people's fancy turns to politics; and in one quick sortie of governmental action local issues are settled in jig time.

It seems safe to say that Arlington, Mass., is the jig-time champion of town meeting day. In March, 1932, delegates in its representative form of town government (population nearly 40,000) transacted business in eight minutes. The same year, Bar Harbor, Maine, spent three days going through its warrant. Special town meetings are more common than formerly, now that communication and travel has knit the community closer together. And usually the articles on the warrant—the tax rate for the coming year, proposed road building, schoolhouse repair and such things, have been threshed out ahead of time.

In such cases all that is necessary on town meeting day is to put a moderator at the tiller, see that the town clerk is at the main sheet, the constable on the "focsle" head, and stand by for the ayes and nays. From then on things may be all clear sailing, or then again there may be a hair-raising guest of oratory and impromptu debate.

**Modern Town Warrant**

The modern town warrant (it's the schedule of proposed enactments) would have been a crossword puzzle to town meeting goers a century back. Appropriations for a tractor scraper, a motorized chemical apparatus, a brown-tail moth sprayer, or traffic blinker for South Main Street would have been like printing the warrant in Greek.

On the other hand a perusal of the town warrants of early days is good for a laugh. Today we elect no superintendent of the town dog pound, no hog-reeve to see that stray pigs' noses are properly ringed, no Sunday constable to keep an eye on the church congregation and tickle the noses of all drowsers with a squirrel tail tied to a fish pole.

Town government is simple but powerful. Its principal authority is vested in a few citizens, usually three, elected as a board of selectmen. Town meetings are bad news to political graft and governmental red tape. Whether town meeting takes eight minutes or three days, one recipe serves for all, a mixture of gumption and common sense. It worked to perfection, or nearly so, 300 years ago. It still does.

**Relinquished by Cities**

Crowded communities long ago began to swamp the simple form of local self-government. Boston relinquished it for the complications of incorporated municipal magnificence 100 years ago, when it had a voting population of 7000. But Brookline, a model neighbor, pursues its old-fashioned, town-meeting way with a 1935 voting population of more than 22,000 persons.

Away back in Colonial times when the local appropriations were being made in terms of pounds and shillings, town meeting was manufacturing the essence of unadulterated public opinion.

It gave rise to the Minute Men.

Through resolutions resisting the tyrannical rule of distant sovereigns, it breathed into the western scene the Declaration of Independence.

It made the American dream a reality.

In the presidential regime of Thomas Jefferson, it made itself heard at the time of the embargo on trade abroad.

"I felt the foundation of government shaken under my feet by the New England townships," Jefferson declared. "There was not an individual in their states whose body was not thrown with all its momentum into action, and although the whole of the other states was known to be in favor of the measure, yet the organization of this selfish community enabled it to overrule the Union."

But, happily, in the end more sane than selfish!

"They (the New England town meetings) have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and for its preservation."

The first Jeffersonian Democrat voted for town meeting!

# Roosevelt to Ask Billion To Bridge Relief-PWA Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

adherence to the Administration far easier and more pleasant than they have known it to be heretofore.

This fact assumes unusual importance in view of the complete control which this same conservative element from the Old South has now regarded over the House. This element, including much of the experience and ability in the party's ranks, sat on the side lines during the last Congress taking little active part in House affairs and staying on the Administration side of the fence largely out of party loyalty rather than conviction.

But the leader of this group has now been elevated to the majority leadership in the House, Representative William B. Bankhead of Alabama, and harmony of view with the White House assumes an importance it did not have during the first two Roosevelt years.

**Message Aids Harmony**

Such harmony has been noticeably benefited by the tone of the message. But even more than that, by the growing feeling in both White House and conservative congressional circles that each needs the other.

Although the old southern Democrats might like to see the New Deal toned down even more than it has been, they much prefer, for example, President Roosevelt's old-age pension plan, to the alternative of the Townsend plan. They will support him energetically to forestall what they conceive to be really dangerous radicalism.

More and more, Mr. Roosevelt emerges as the conservative idea of a perhaps unpleasant but nevertheless very necessary and welcome antidote to radicalism.

The result is that men who want to put over the President's program for double motives of party loyalty and fear of the consequences if they don't are now in control of the legislative machine in the House as well as the Senate.

They are men fully equipped to run the machine, both from long experience and ability, they are eager to run it, and they are convinced that they have an excellent working organization.

**House Pleases President**

The Senate was quite satisfactory to the White House in the last session. But the House was the weak link. It has been reorganized with surprisingly little resentment. In fact there appears to be unusual satisfaction over the redistribution of offices and honors.

The North, left out in both speakership and leadership choices, has been carefully compensated in selection of party whip, party caucus chairman and in assignments to choice committees. Leaders themselves have never been so enthusiastic over the arrangements and the White House is known to feel that its affairs are in good hands.

So confident is everyone of the strength of this new combination that only the bonus issue is conceded sufficient power to break through controls. It seems altogether too perfect to be quite true, and undoubtedly rifts will develop as the program gets under way.

But the morning after the President's message has dawned on one more evidence of Mr. Roosevelt's extraordinary ability to conciliate everyone at once. Conservatives, business and industrial leaders are reassured. Liberals find much to warm their hearts. Sidline skeptics seek to explain away what has all the earmarks of a second political honeymoon, but alone are having their troubles.

**Mexican Red Shirts Released**

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 5 (AP)—Forty young Red Shirts committed to prison on charges of responsibility for the death of five Roman Catholics, slain in Coyoacan on Sunday were ordered released tomorrow under bail last night. It was reported that the total bail of $40,000 was supplied by Tomas Garrido Canabal, Secretary of Agriculture and founder of the Red Shirt organization in Tabasco.

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# Diplomats Begin Rome Parley Aimed at Franco-Italian Pact And Peace for Central Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

France and Italy are considering the conclusion of a special consultative pact which would come into operation if either through refusal of the states adjacent to Austria to sign the undertaking of noninterference or through breach of the undertaking, a situation should arise which threatens the independence of Austria.

**Cordial Welcome**

The cordial welcome to M. Laval on his arrival last night, the friendly references to France now beginning to appear in the Italian press, as well as the genuine desire expressed in all quarters that France and Italy should forget their past differences and work intimately together for the preservation of peace in Europe, show that high hope is entertained in Italy as to results o' the meeting between M. Laval and Signor Mussolini.

On the other hand, the Italian public is cautiously warned not to expect sensational developments but rather to consider it as a substantial act of peace and international collaboration. It is hoped that M. Laval's visit to Signor Mussolini, besides being the first open manifestation of improved relations between France and Italy is a prelude to a rapprochement between Italy and the Little Entente.

## Austria Expects Pact Of Noninterference From Talks at Rome

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

VIENNA, Jan 5—As a result of the Rome conversations now in progress a noninterference pact will be drawn up obliging every signatory to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other signatories, Foreign Minister Egon Berger-Waldenegg informed journalists last night.

Thus Austria will promise not to interfere in Italian affairs and Italy will undertake not to interfere in Austrian affairs. Naturally, such a formula is very acceptable here, for it places this country on an equal footing with all other powers and formally relieves it from the embarrassment of having to ask other states for protection from their own brothers in Germany.

Such a pact also avoids the appearance of being against the treaty revision movement and does not require mutual guaranteeing of present boundaries. Consequently Hungary also would find such a formula acceptable.

In fact the main disadvantage of this plan as outlined by Dr. Berger-Waldenegg is that it is too favorable to Austria and to Hungary. It would prevent the Little Entente states from interfering in case of a Hapsburg restoration. So it is considered probable there are other clauses to the pact besides those mentioned by the Austrian Foreign Minister.

Meanwhile the Belgrade Government through its minister in Prague let it be known it will welcome an understanding that protects Yugoslavia. But it will certainly oppose any agreement that increases Italian influence in central Europe.

The Austrian Foreign Minister says he does not expect the pact to be signed immediately but that it will be accepted in outline. He hopes that all of Austria's neighbors, including Germany, will sign, as well as many other powers.

He also advocates an agreement forbidding propaganda in one state against the government or régime in another, hoping thereby to require Germany to discontinue its agitation against the Austrian Government.

## Few Changes Seen At New York Show

(Continued from Page 1)

weight rested on front, 60 per cent on the rear axle. Passenger weight formerly rested almost wholly on the rear end. Today, passenger weight is almost evenly distributed, front and rear.

Last year's independent front wheel springing was the forerunner of the "center ride," making is possible to move the engine forward. This year, entirely new springing introduces improvements in knee action.

**Beginning at Radiator**

Contrary to the expectation of streamline-minded visitors, manufacturers, instead of leaning more in the direction of the tear-drop car, considered to be the ultimate in streamlining, seem to have lurched in the opposite direction, cutting down radiators almost to a sharp ridge.

But the manufacturers say that the public is not yet ready to accept ultra streamlining so the next best thing is to gradually eliminate the radiator nose until, presto!—it will vanish completely but not unexpectedly.

Even the Chrysler DeSoto hedged a bit from advanced streamlines by adding a cousin to last year's airflow car. The conventional De Soto has a lifted hood with a rounded nose that drops away more gradually than its airflow cousin which is retained on the market.

While some cars have partially regained their pointed "noses" lost last year, others such as Pontiac, have snipped off the peaked radiator tops to round them into the hoods, a step, however slight, in the direction of pure streamlines.

**Feeling Way Carefully**

Generally speaking, however, manufacturers reveal in this year's models an obvious tendency to feel the public pulse with extreme caution before advancing along the lines of reduced wind-resistance which engineers declare is inevitable if further substantial economies in operation are to be effected.

Other trends indicating that engineers are holding the teardrop car in the proper perspective are wider front seats and removal of spare tires from the rear view. Three people can no longer be considered a crowd in 1935 forward seats. Spare tires, in some instances, are laid horizontally beneath the rear-end luggage space, probably with the idea some day not far distant, the spare tire will exchange places with the engine.

In the vision that engineers have of the teardrop car, the engine necessarily must be in the rear, with the hoods practically clipped off just forward of the driving seat. Thus, the 1935 emphasis on "poised ride," whereby the whole body is pushed forward, is visualized by the experts as a distinct movement toward the teardrop design.

Smartly decorated interiors, a general return to the six-cylinder field, increased power and speeds, refinements for greater fuel economies, improved engine cooling systems and steel "turret-topped" roofs are other high lights of the show.

For the first time in show history, the dealers, instead of manufacturers, are running the exhibit. And for the first time in 25 years, Ford displays along with the other producers.

## Here They are for 1935 at New York Show

**Models Show Fresh Lines of Beauty and Comfort**

Top Left—La Salle 5-Passenger Sedan. Left Top Center—Chevrolet Master de Luxe Business Coupe. Left Bottom Center—Pierce-Arrow 12-Cylinder Model. Bottom Left—Ford Sedan. Top Center—Airflow De Soto. Top Right—Cadillac V-12 Town Sedan. Right Top Center—Interior of Series 90 Buick Sedan. Right Bottom Center—Aerodynamic Hupmobile. Bottom Right—Plymouth, High Speed, Safety. Bottom Center—Baggage Compartment in Rear of Oldsmobile. Center—Alfred Reeves, Vice-President and General Manager, Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

## *Motion Pictures*

**"The President Vanishes"**

A very effective anti-fascist melodrama is "The President Vanishes," now at the Metropolitan. The Munitions interests have prepared the nation through the usual propaganda for American participation in a war which is raging in Europe. The Gray Shirts, led by a fanatic (Edward Ellis) are violently suppressing all opposition. Only the President (Arthur Byron) seems likely to block the declaration of war. On the eve of his appearance before Congress he disappears. The country forgets the war in its anxiety for his safety. He returns in time to give a radio address calculated to keep the country out of war. It appears that he engineered his own kidnaping. The film has been well directed by William A. Wellman. The necessary love interest is supplied by Paul Kelly and Peggy Conklin. Osgood Perkins is the President's secretary and Andy Devine provides the comedy relief. On the stage, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra present a radio revue.

**"The Silver Streak"**

"The Silver Streak," at the RKO-Boston, attempts, not too successfully, to dramatize the introduction of the stream-line train. The first two-thirds of the film are devoted to technical and undramatic debates on the merits of the new scheme. The latter part provides a high-speed run of the train from Chicago to Boulder City with respirators for workers there. Thrills are provided by the good old switching tricks. There is a villain and, of course, a romance between the inventor and the daughter of the railroad president. The cast includes Sally Blaine, Charles Starrett, Hardie Albright, William Farnum and Irving Pichel.

## *Theaters*

**Boston Stage Notes**

Two openings are scheduled for next week. Eva Le Gallienne opens Monday an engagement of one week at the Shubert in the Clemence Dane version of Rostand's "L'Aiglon." The Continental Varieties will be presented at the Wilbur for four performances beginning Thursday evening.

"Man of Aran" continues at the Fine Arts, having broken all house records. Another feature of the bill is the film showing Timothy Cole making a wood block of an old master.

The seat sale opens Monday at the Colonial for the four-weeks season of the D'Oyly Carte company in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory, which begins Jan. 14.

On the same date Cornelia Otis Skinner will open an engagement of one week at the Plymouth in her monologues and sketches.

Seán O'Casey's play, "Within the Gates," will arrive at the Shubert Jan. 21.

## Workers Laid Off By Standard Oil In Louisiana Area

### Five-Cent-a-Barrel Tax Results in Dismissal of About 800 Men

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana yesterday began an "orderly" lay-off of employees at its huge plant here in accordance with plans announced Thursday to curtail Louisiana operations because of the five-cent-a-barrel refining tax recently imposed by Senator Huey Long's Legislature.

Many employees reporting to work were informed that after Monday they would not be needed. The exact number thus notified could not be determined as company officials were silent, but unconfirmed reports fixed the dismissals at 800. The plant normally employs around 3000.

With Senator Long wrathfully defying the Standard Oil Company, state police were reported converging on Baton Rouge as oil refinery workers prepared to hold a mass meeting to protest against a new tax on the industry.

Senator Long said in New Orleans last night that the Standard Oil Company can stay out unless "they want to give Louisiana oil the proper treatment."

Workers of the local plant, one of the largest refineries in the world, invited refinery employees throughout the State to be present at the mass meeting tonight. Groups of employees have also telegraphed President Roosevelt asking his aid. They charged that Senator Long's dictatorship in the State is depriving them of their constitutional rights.

Senator Long charged the company was discharging workers to "swindle" them of pensions before one of his laws, which would prevent that, becomes operative Jan. 9. Under the law, persons discharged just before their pension was due to start, would have to be paid a pension in proportion to the time they were employed.

"The Standard Oil Company has been refining 100,000 barrels of oil a day," Senator Long said. "Five thousand barrels come from Louisiana and 95,000 from foreign fields.

"Our people are crying and begging for a chance to sell their own oil in this State. If it wasn't for the Standard Oil we'd be producing a great deal of our own oil, because we have a potential production equal to any place.

"We don't want to see 1500 or 2000 men lose their jobs in Baton Rouge, but we don't want to have the Standard Oil keeping 100,000 men in oil fields out of their employment.

"They will have no trouble reaching an agreement with me if they want to give Louisiana oil the proper treatment. They know what I'm talking about. There ain't nobody afraid of them."

## French Statesman Jailed On Embezzlement Charge

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Frédéric François-Marsal, who once was Premier of France, was sentenced to 18 months in jail yesterday for embezzlement.

The former cabinet officer, unrelenting foe of payment of French war debts to the United States, was accused of responsibility for losses totaling 29,000,000 francs ($1,944,000) incurred by stockholders of the Socoa Company, of which he was president of the board of directors.

The court also fined M. François-Marsal 20,000 francs ($1320) and costs.

The former statesman was Finance Minister in the Millerand Cabinet in 1920 and the Poincaré Cabinet in 1924.

## Farm-Factory Union Urged To Stem U.S. Expenditures

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5 (AP)—A plea for a union of agriculture and industry to "stem the tide" of organized movements for "reckless expenditure and monetary inflation" in Congress was made yesterday by John C. Gall, associate counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In an address for delivery before a northeastern Ohio district meeting of the Ohio Manufacturers Association here, Mr. Gall estimated that legislation awaiting introduction in Congress proposes a toal expendure of $30,000,000,000, "the equivalent of our national debt."

## Colombian Cabinet Changes

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—Cristobal Bossa yesterday was named Minister of Agriculture, succeeding Jorge Gartner, resigned.

## Bennett Declares Recovery Requires State Regulation

### Free Competition Has Gone, Canadian Prime Minister States on Radio

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Jan. 4—Recovery without reform was declared to be impossible by Canada's Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, in a radio broadcast Wednesday. This was the first of five broadcasts of future policy by Mr. Bennett.

"I am for reform," Mr. Bennett said, "and, in my mind, reform means Government intervention. It means Government control and regulation. It means the end of laissez-faire. Reform heralds certain recovery. There can be no permanent recovery without reform! Reform or no reform! I raise that issue to the masthead. I summon the power of the state to its support."

"You would agree that free competition and the open market place, as they were known in the old days, have lost their place in the (capitalist) system, and that the only substitute for them, in these modern times, is government regulation and control," declared Mr. Bennett.

He commenced by saying that the time had come to speak with the utmost frankness on national affairs and that there is one course that "will lead us to security." He proceeded to review the economic conditions of the past five years, appealing in the light of the past for public support for his future course.

When he had assumed office in 1930 the economic system had broken down, he continued, and there had been no time for reforms; the only sensible thing was to get behind the present system and make the best of it until the storm had abated. Despite all temptations the Government had done this with "singular effectiveness."

## Hauptmann Defense To Name 4 Persons On Kidnaping Charge

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Edward J. Reilly, chief defense attorney for Bruno Richard Hauptmann, said today that next Thursday in Flemington, N. J., court he would name four persons and charge them with the kidnaping of the Lindgerg baby.

"They are two men and two women," said Mr. Reilly, who was here for a conference with handwriting experts.

The defense attorney declined to name the four persons he said had engineered the abduction. Asked if Hauptmann would be one of the four he would name, Mr. Reilly replied: "No."

"I felt from the beginning that Hauptmann was innocent of the crime," Reilly said, then added: "Never mind that."

Mr. Reilly declined to reply to a question if Betty Gow, nurse in the Lindbergh home at the time of the kidnaping, would be implicated in the promised disclosure.

The defense attorney announced that Hauptmann would be the first defense witness, and intimated that the defense would construct its case on three groups of witnesses.

The first of these groups, he indicated, would be utilized to establish a "complete alibi." The second would be handwriting experts, and the third fingerprint experts.

## University Delegates Feted

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—A farewell banquet was given at the Hotel Plaza yesterday to the university delegates from Argentina who will march to the Fourth Centenary celebration at Lima


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## An Author and a Country

IF LATELY my thoughts have been tending toward memories of Spain, it is plainly the fault of Mr. H. M. Tomlinson. People say that his recent "South to Cadiz" is a book less concerned with a certain country of southern Europe than with a man who ran away from an Economic Conference in London. As sometimes happens with such shallow comments, this one contains a hint of the truth. Of course, the book is about Mr. Tomlinson—as what proper travel book is not about its author? But it is Spain which moves sensitively, intricately, across the moods of an English author who went there.

Whether we like to admit it or not, our first allegiance usually goes to the familiar things. Instinctively we think, talk, read about the things which we know. Lead the average reader before a shelf of travel books, and his hand will reach down the volume dealing with a country he loves. So I opened this book of Mr. Tomlinson's, prompted in good part, I must own, by my enduring admiration for the distinction of his prose.

I was once in Spain for the matter of a brief month. In some respects, I did not invariably enjoy myself there; but ever since I've been remembering Spain. I cannot get it out of my mind. Its sights and sounds are uncannily alive. I can see, as though I had known it all my life, one typical street corner in Madrid where we used to wait in scorching sunshine for the tram which would take us back to the hotel; I can smell the moist, earthy smell which pervades a summer evening in the Alcazar Gardens of Seville; I can hear the hollow echo of voices among those pillared aisles of the Mosque in Córdoba. No, I did not like the dilatory trains in Spain, sometimes I resented the food and the white dust which all but engulfs one in late summer, and the curiosity of the street people became an affront. Yet never have I been able to escape the provocative memories. These Mr. Tomlinson's book has intensified.

* * *

MORE THAN ALL, I long to go back to Toledo. As Mr. Tomlinson points out, a journey there is like a journey into the Middle Ages and far beyond. How could anyone plumb the depths of those civilizations superimposed one upon another? Phoenicians, Romans, Visigoths, Moors, Castilian kings! Cross the gigantic gorge through which flows the yellow Tagus, by the slender bridge with the massive gate towers—you have left modern Spain behind you. You are momentarily doubtful whether you will ever recover it. The setting, the crystalline atmosphere, the people, the very pack animals are left over from Don Quixote's day. Look at a canvas by El Greco, the Toledoan, if you would understand. Or else read Mr. Tomlinson:

"The clefts through the ancient masonry of the city wind about, up and down, at haphazard and endlessly. Most of the sunlight is excluded from these passages, but there is a narrow ribbon of hot sky overhead. It is very like the old quarter of an Algerian town, and for the same reason; Arabic is said to have been spoken here till the Armada year, when it was suppressed. The walls usually are as windowless as sheer cliffs, and their doors thick with iron bosses. The houses, for reasons which used to be known within, turn their back to the street; each house keeps its own share of sunlight in a *patio*, and now and then, from your prison corridor of a street, you may peep through an iron grill in the wall to a fountain in a privy radiance, white doves on its verge, shrubs that are translucent green in that well of day, and Moorish tile work as rich as the flowers. Nobody is there. It is so still, quiet, and separate, that it might be an unapproachable enchantment."

But I would return to Seville also, to wander about those bewildering streets which are little more than footpaths between high white walls, with here an intriguing iron grill, there a row of flowering plants along a garden wall. Over and over one fancies himself lost, and perhaps rather hopes it is so. But it never is—not quite—for the reason that it is always possible to look up into an unreasonably blue sky and see the beautiful tower of the Giralda limned serenely against it. The Giralda one cannot lose. And once at least in each day one may seek the cool of the cathedral, entering through the Court of the Oranges, under the Gate of Pardons, which was built by the Moors. Few cathedrals are so utterly satisfying as this: the shadowy vistas among the pillars, the exquisite grace of the bronze gates and screens which are faintly gilded, perhaps an "old man in mediaeval dress conducting a file of choristers across the vast floor like a black beetle with a line of tiny white moths fluttering after him." Seville one may need to persevere with, for at first it seems all public squares with palms, all clanging trams and smart shawl and fan shops. But, oh! how that perseverance is rewarded. Each day it becomes more unthinkable that anyone should leave Seville.

* * *

I AM NOT sure that I desire as much another visit to Córdoba. To me the *Mesquita* was a thing sinister and incomprehensible—all massive, square and almost doorless without, within a forest of pillars—about a thousand, it is said—all differently adorned and very strange. According to Mr. Tomlinson, the great Mosque is "but an architectural ghost."

However, in Córdoba there was a night when it was impossible to sleep by reason of noise and intolerable heat. Our room was at the corner of the hotel, one story above a square which scarcely lessened its activities after dark. Staccato clatter of donkey hooves continued along the lane which ran into the square; men in their tall Andalusian hats sang in deep voices; women laughed or called. And directly across from our window a woman persistently fried hot dough cakes all night; the flame of her little stove glowed and flared against the shadows. We gave up the effort to sleep. The Spanish, by the way, seem superior to this habit, seldom being caught asleep except in that widely observed hour or two of siesta at the middle of the day.

* * *

VERY EARLY WE dressed and went out. At dawn it was quiet; a pearly haze overhung the city; just a trace of moisture laid the dreaded dust of the streets; we needed not to hug the walls of the houses, seeking relief from the terrific heat of the full sun. We made our way in the direction of the Mosque—alone and glorying in it. But all at once we turned a corner in the winding alley, and came where a market was in full swing. Such excitement, such a stir—women all, with baskets and laden asses, doing their marketing for the day. There were quarrels, expostulations, exclamations, denunciations—all high pitched. We kept to the outskirts of the crowd, hoping to be unobserved, knowing well that we would be curiosities—two women unattended and so early in the day, both wearing hats and one having heavy fair hair. Such phenomena were still rare in the life of Spanish women of the south.

Naturally, we failed miserably. They saw us. A shout went up, then laughter hilarious, and fingers pointing, and small boys trailing us and begging. We could not get back to our hotel too rapidly.

* * *

ALL THESE AND many more recollections are crowding each other because of the reading of this book by Mr. Tomlinson—or perhaps not only because of that, either. The memories are numerous: of the Escorial, that palace of Philip II high in the Guadarrama Mountains, gray and rocklike itself; the Prado, in Madrid, with those marvelous ranks upon ranks of Velasquez paintings and the adjoining room with the El Greco portraits of grandees with pointed beards and spare and shadowed faces—all so much alike, yet all different; and the Alhambra—that would need a whole chapter, because of the green freshness of the Court of the Myrtles, and the Hall of the Ambassadors with its ivorylike carvings and its glorious views through narrow Moorish windows.

Perhaps it would be wiser not to read any more Tomlinson. Because I cannot return to Spain just now—that extraordinarily fascinating and contradictory land, which I believed interested me only mildly when I was there.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON.

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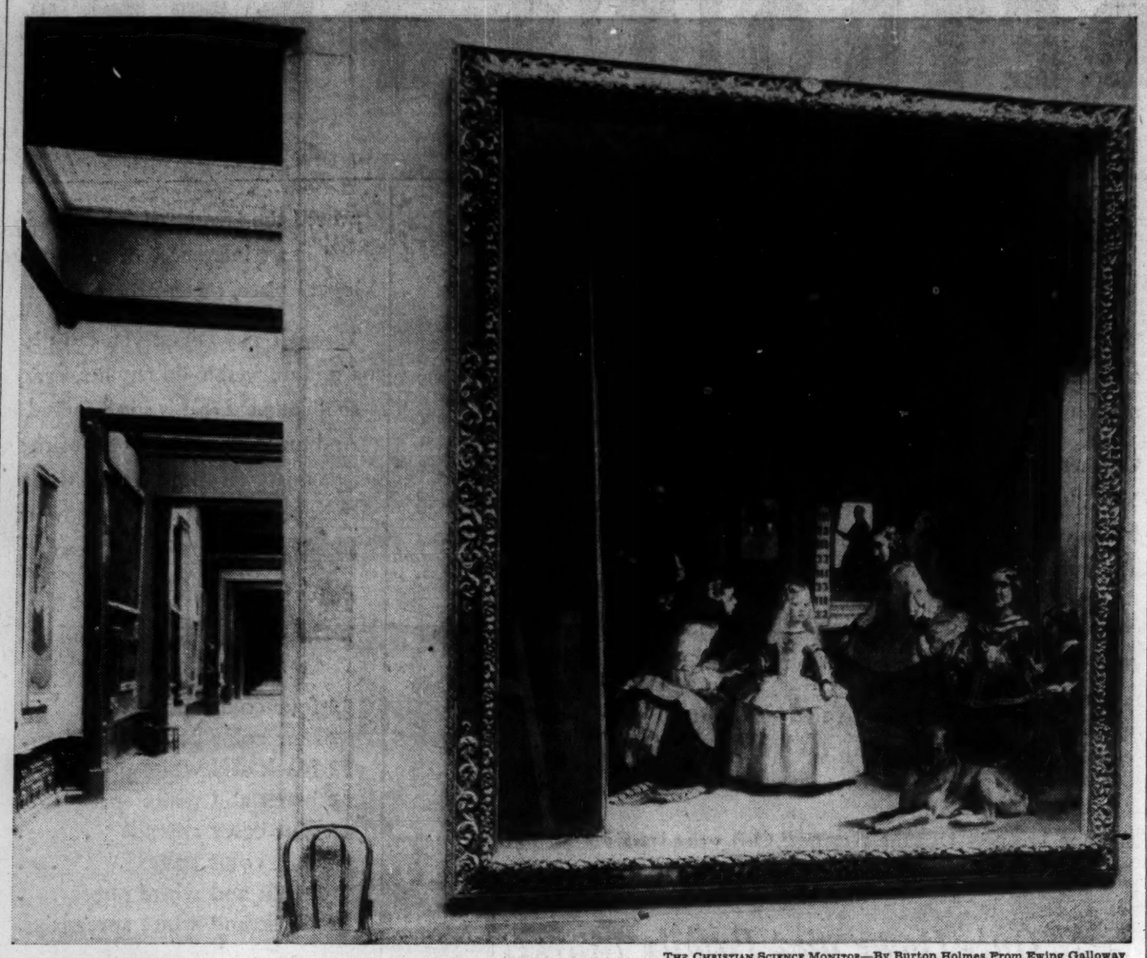
### *Medina Lake*

MEDINA LAKE in jewel beauty lies
Below the point where horse and rider stand.
A thousand wandering sea gulls overhead
Seem close, that one might touch them with his hand.
But far below, like melted turquoise poured
Into a giant setting cedar-green,
The lake, secure, lies in the massive arms
Of miles of hills that guard its glimmering sheen,
So still—so blue that it would seem to vie
With heaven's hues and thus out-blue the sky.

NANCY FRITZ MOON.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

IN THE PRADO MUSEUM, MADRID: *Showing One of the Most Celebrated Paintings by Velasquez—"Las Meninas"*

## Hamilton's Loyalty

WASHINGTON found in Hamilton loyalty and energy, and the concrete contributions made by a wealth of accurate information, by sound and instantaneous judgment, and by an abnormal appetite for responsibility—all of which eased his harassed mind. Through Washington the younger man found the opportunity to play executive on a grand scale. . . .

Among those who have testified in every possible fashion to the part Hamilton played in these critical years of the war is Custis, who knew better than anyone else the personal phases of Washington's life. Despite the naive attempt at the "grand manner," there is no mistaking the essential verity of his story. "In the memorable campaigns of 1777 and 1778," runs the narrative, "the habit at the headquarters was for the general to dismiss his officers at a very late hour of the night to snatch a little repose, while he, the man of mighty labors, drawing his cloak around him, and trimming his lamp, would throw himself upon a hard couch, not to sleep, but to think. Close to his master (wrapped in a blanket, 'but all accoutred' for instant service) snored the stout yet active form of Billy, the celebrated body-servant during the whole of the Revolutionary War.

"At this late lone hour silence reigned in the headquarters, broken only by the measured pacing of the sentinels, and the oft-repeated cry of 'all's well'; when suddenly the sound of a horse-tramp, at speed, is borne upon the night wind, then the challenging of the guard, and the passing the word of an express from the lines to the Commander-in-Chief. The dispatches being opened and read, there would be heard in the calm deep tones of that voice, so well remembered by the good and the brave in the old days of our country's trial, the command of the Chief to his now watchful attendant, 'Call Colonel Hamilton!' "—From "Alexander Hamilton," by JOHAN J. SMERTENKO. (New York: Greenberg.)

### *Chinese Lyrics*

**The Mountain of the Celestial Gate**
*Li-Tai-Po (702-763)*

Like a sword the river Ts'ou has cleft the mountain.
That golden boat, down there, on the river—No!
It is the rising moon.

**The Fisherman**
*Chang-Wou-Kien (1879-)*

The crescent of the moon is reflected in the waters of the lake. Like a gigantic fisherman, the mountain Chung-Ti seems to wait for some fish to come and snap it up like bait.

**The Pavilion of Music**
*Chang-Wou-Kien (1879-)*

The musicians have gone. The lilacs which they placed in the vases of jade bend toward the lutes and seem to listen still.

**The White Heron**
*Li-Tai-Po (702-763)*

That great flake of snow which has just floated over the lake was a white heron.
Motionless, at the end of a sand bank, the white heron watches the winter.

**Village News**
*Wang-Wei (8th Century)*

You come from my village? Tell me quickly all the things that have happened there since I left.
Your plum tree has blossomed, and a goat ate the little bamboo which you planted at the edge of the pool.

—From "The Lost Flute," by FRANZ TOUSSAINT. Translated by GERTRUDE LAUGHLIN JOERISSEN. (New York: Brentano.)

## Distribution

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT IS generally believed that quantity production of manufactured goods has been mastered. Through enlightenment, invention, and skillful application the necessities of human existence are being abundantly provided. The promise in Malachi, "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it," seems to be coming true in a material way. There is material abundance for men; to experience poverty and want in the midst of such plenty is paradoxical. What we need is a better method of distribution attained by breaking down the selfishness in human consciousness, and by recognizing and exercising the spiritual sense of service.

Distribution in the spiritual realm is a law of divine Mind. Nothing can interfere with its normal and harmonious functioning, which bestows blessings on all alike. On page 28 of "Retrospection and Introspection" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Purity, self-renunciation, faith, and understanding must reduce all things real to their own mental denomination, Mind, which divides, subdivides, increases, diminishes, constitutes, and sustains, according to the law of God." There is only one genuine solution to our economic problems, and that is to awake to the true sense of existence as spiritual and harmonious. As we thus awake we find that we hold in the hollow of our hand, so to speak, the remedy for humanity's ills and deprivations.

Our external experience is largely determined by the thoughts we think. To improve our environment and lives we must first improve and spiritualize our consciousness. To be conscious only of pure and harmonious thoughts is to experience nothing detrimental to our well-being and existence. No person, place, or thing can in reality interfere with the harmony of our being. It is the power of spiritually right ideas which produces, achieves, and accomplishes; and, consequently, there can be no actual infringement on the order and continuity of divine activity. The ideas of divine Mind are all that really exist, and they produce desirable and concordant effects in our present experience when we allow them to reign in our thinking. Truth is the only real remedy for all manner of discord, injustice, greed, and wrong. When we realize that God, the Father of all, is over all, is caring for all His children, is omnipotent, is wholly good without a trace of evil, we see how impossible it should be to accept the illusion that inharmony and injustice are real factors in the universe.

Our true wealth consists of the spiritual ideas of Truth and Love which we may and should habitually entertain. When we perceive the real nature of substance as spiritual, we see how impossible it is to experience an unequal distribution of true wealth. The ideas of Soul are immeasurable, and these ideas are real and substantial. Mrs. Eddy writes, "God's thoughts are perfect and eternal, are substance and Life" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 286). God sustains man, and this means that man's existence is exempt from disabilities and deficiencies. Divine Love, the infinite Principle of the universe, holds all in purposeful and loving control. Lack, overproduction, underproduction, have naught to do with substance, but are illusions of a so-called mind ignorant of the true facts of being.

Thus we see that no limit can be placed upon what really constitutes wealth, production, and distribution. We realize true wealth in proportion as we apprehend the immortal facts of Life and Love, and circulate, or express, these in our everyday business. We must seek the undivided garment, a truly unlimited and spiritual sense of substance; then we can no longer estimate value and utility by mortal methods. The standard of divine Principle is no less than perfection, and one may learn, through Christian Science, to reach out for that standard.

Mortal experiences teach us the folly of looking to a person, place, or thing for true substance. Christian Science teaches us to look to infinite Principle for the supply of our temporary, as well as our eternal, needs. God's ideas or qualities are impartially, continually, and abundantly active. Honesty, morality, kindness, and harmony strengthen and sustain us.

What we need to express is more love. Distributing is sharing; and when the fear of want and impoverishment flees before the facts of eternal Life and spiritual substance, we shall not lose sight of the order of wisdom through greed and selfishness. The interests and sympathies of one are bound up with those of others. We bless ourselves by blessing others. We are all in reality the children of God!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## Verteilung

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

ES HERRSCHT allgemein der Glaube, daß die Massenerzeugung von Fabrikwaren vollständig gelungen sei. Durch Aufklärung, Erfindung und geschickte Anwendung ist alles für das menschliche Dasein Erforderliche reichlich vorhanden. Die Verheißung im Propheten Maleachi: „Prüfet mich hierin, spricht der Herr Zebaoth, ob ich euch nicht des Himmels Fenster auftun werde und Segen herabschütten die Fülle", scheint sich in materieller Hinsicht zu bewahrheiten. Die Menschen sind materiell überreichlich versorgt. Inmitten solcher Fülle Armut und Mangel erleben, ist widersinnig. Was uns not tut, ist ein durch Überwindung der Selbstsucht im menschlichen Bewußtsein und durch Erkennen und Betätigen des Dienens im geistigen Sinne erlangtes besseres Verteilungssystem.

Verteilung im geistigen Reich ist ein Gesetz des göttlichen Gemüts. Nichts kann sein normales und harmonisches Wirken, das alle gleichermaßen segnet, stören. Auf Seite 28 in „Rückblick und Einblick" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Reinheit, Selbstverleugnung, Glaube und Verständnis müssen alle wirklichen Dinge auf ihren einzigen gedanklichen Nenner—das Gemüt—zurückführen, das dem Gesetz Gottes gemäß teilt und wieder teilt, vermehrt, vermindert, ordnet und aufrecht erhält". Es gibt nur eine echte Lösung für unsere Wirtschaftsprobleme, nämlich zum wahren Sinn des Daseins als geistig und harmonisch erwachen. Wenn wir so erwachen, finden wir, daß wir das Heilmittel für die Übelstände und Entbehrungen der Menschheit sozusagen in der hohlen Hand halten.

Unsere äußere Erfahrung wird in großem Maße durch die Gedanken bestimmt, die wir denken. Um unsere Umgebung und unser Leben zu verbessern, müssen wir zuerst unser Bewußtsein verbessern und vergeistigen. Uns nur reiner und harmonischer Gedanken bewußt sein, heißt nichts unserem Wohlergehen und unserem Dasein Schädliches erleben. Kein Mensch, kein Ort und kein Ding kann in Wirklichkeit die Harmonie unseres Seins stören. Die Kraft geistgerichtiger Ideen ist es, die erzeugt, vollbringt, vollendet. Folglich kann es kein tatsächliches Eingreifen in die Ordnung und Fortdauer göttlicher Tätigkeit geben. Die Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts sind das einzig wirklich Bestehende. Sie erzeugen wünschenswerte und wohltätige Wirkungen in unserer gegenwärtigen Erfahrung, wenn wir sie in unserem Denken herrschen lassen. Wahrheit ist das einzig wirkliche Heilmittel für Mißklang, Ungerechtigkeit, Habgier und Unrecht aller Art. Wenn wir uns vergegenwärtigen, daß Gott, der Vater aller, über allem ist, für alle Seine Kinder sorgt, daß Er allmächtig, gänzlich gut, ohne eine Spur des Bösen ist, erkennen wir, wie unmöglich es sein sollte, die Trugvorstellung anzunehmen, daß Disharmonie und Ungerechtigkeit im Weltall Wirklichkeiten sind.

Unser wahrer Reichtum besteht in den geistigen Ideen der Wahrheit und der Liebe, die wir gewohnheitsmäßig beherbergen können und sollten. Wenn wir das wahre Wesen von Substanz als geistig wahrnehmen, sehen wir, wie unmöglich es ist, eine ungleiche Verteilung wahren Reichtums zu erfahren. Die Ideen der Seele sind unermeßlich, und diese Ideen sind wirklich und wesenhaft. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Gottes Gedanken sind vollkommen und ewig, sind Substanz und Leben" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 286). Gott erhält den Menschen. Das bedeutet, daß des Menschen Dasein frei von Unfähigkeiten und Unzulänglichkeiten ist. Die göttliche Liebe, das unendliche Prinzip des Weltalls, lenkt alles in zweckdienlicher und liebevoller Weise. Mangel, Überproduktion, Unterproduktion haben nichts mit Substanz zu tun, sondern sind Trugvorstellungen eines sogenannten Gemüts, das von den wahren Tatsachen des Seins nichts weiß.

So sehen wir, daß wirklichem Reichtum, wirklicher Erzeugung und Verteilung keine Grenze gesetzt werden kann. Wir verwirklichen wahren Reichtum in dem Verhältnis, wie wir die unsterblichen Tatsachen des Lebens und der Liebe erfassen und in unserem alltäglichen Geschäft in Umlauf setzen oder ausdrücken. Wir müssen nach dem ungeteilten Rock, einem wahrhaft unbegrenzten und geistigen Sinn von Substanz, trachten; dann können wir Wert und Nützlichkeit nicht mehr nach sterblichen Methoden beurteilen. Der Maßstab des göttlichen Prinzips ist nichts Geringeres als Vollkommenheit, und man kann durch die Christliche Wissenschaft nach diesem Maßstab trachten lernen.

Sterbliche Erfahrungen lehren uns, wie töricht es ist, bei einem Menschen, an einem Ort oder in einem Ding wahre Substanz zu suchen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns die Befriedigung sowohl unserer ewigen als auch unserer zeitlichen Bedürfnisse beim unendlichen Prinzip suchen. Gottes Ideen oder Eigenschaften sind unparteiisch, ununterbrochen und in reichem Maße tätig. Ehrlichkeit, Sittlichkeit, Freundlichkeit und Harmonie stärken und erhalten uns.

Was wir ausdrücken müssen, ist mehr Liebe. Verteilen heißt mit anderen teilen. Wenn die Furcht vor Mangel und Verarmung vor den Tatsachen des ewigen Lebens und geistiger Substanz flieht, werden wir die Ordnung der Weisheit nicht durch Habgier und Selbstsucht aus den Augen verlieren. Die Interessen und Anteilnahmen des einen sind mit denen anderer verknüpft. Wir segnen uns selber, wenn wir andere segnen. Wir sind alle in Wirklichkeit die Kinder Gottes!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Her Only Book

SITTING by the fish-net and waiting patiently until it was time to pull the rope that lifted it again, Lan Ying stared across the river. She could see the opposite shore only as a line of clear green. On misty mornings she could not see it at all, and she might have been sitting beside a muddy ocean. Nearly all her days did Lan Ying sit here beside the great river, and it had come now to mean something like a person to her. Her father was not a fisherman, but a farmer, and he planted rice and wheat on his land that edged the river and ran back inland an acre or two to the hillock where the hamlet was, where they lived with half a dozen or so other families. . . . Staring out over it day after day, she could read its face and catch its mood for the day.

It was, indeed, the only book she could read, for she did not dream of going to school. In their hamlet there was no school, but she knew very well what a school was, because in the market town to which she and her mother went once a year there was a school. There were no pupils there on that day, for it was fair-day, and school was out for the day, but she used to look curiously into the empty room as she passed, and see the empty seats and the tables, and pictures hung on the wall. The first time she had asked her mother:

"And what is it they do there?"

To this her mother said: "They learn the books there."—From "The First Wife and Other Stories," by PEARL S. BUCK. (London: Methuen. New York: Day.)

### *Spendthrift*

I SAW
A maple tree
Upon a river-bank
Toss gold by handsful to the stream
Below.

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# LATEST DIGEST POLL CONFIRMS DETROIT'S PREDICTION

## *Reveals buying increase that should benefit all industries*

## *In 1935, Digest readers will buy 292,866 motor cars*

## *$205,006,200 market can be covered weekly for only $2,400*

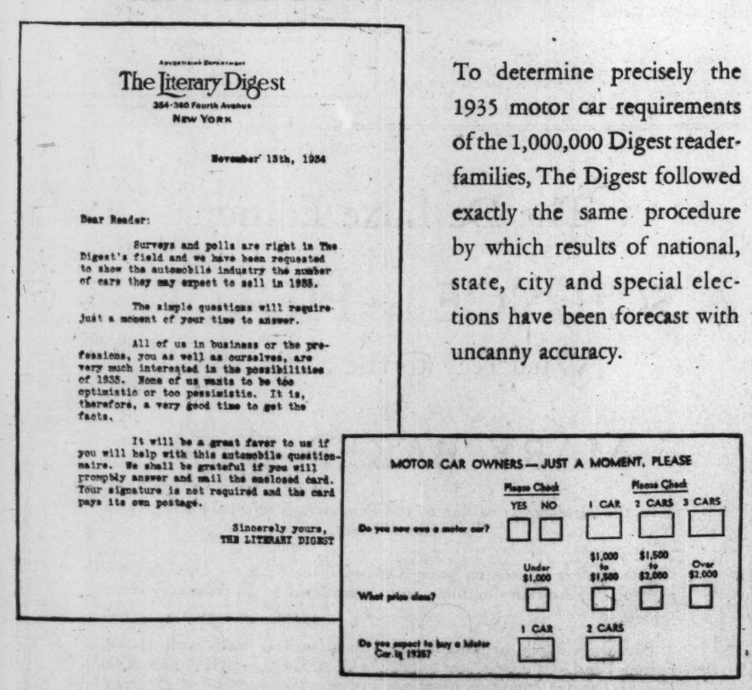
Not many months ago motor car manufacturers made a prediction—increased activity for 1935. To-day that prediction is confirmed. Not by "experts", nor by ordinary "survey" methods, but by the most accurate forecaster of public action ever developed—a Literary Digest poll, a poll that was acclaimed by Chris Sinsabaugh, famous writer on automotive subjects, with the following remarks on the front page of Automotive Daily News:—

> "Past performances", (99% accurate in the polls on prohibition, the election of President Roosevelt, etc.) "have set up Literary Digest as a straw-vote authority whose reports are a true barometer of what lies ahead, so sales managers in the automobile industry should profit by the poll the magazine is taking to find the potentialities of the market in the year just off our weather bow. For Literary Digest is taking another poll, asking its readers if they are going to buy new cars of 1935 vintage."

Now we are prepared to announce the latest returns from this poll.

285,951 Digest families—conservatively—will buy 292,866 cars in 1935. For them they will pay—conservatively—$205,006,200. And this great 1935 Literary Digest motor car market, *predetermined* by a measuring stick the accuracy of which has never been questioned, can be reached with a full page message weekly—*for 52 weeks*—for a total space cost of only $124,800!

### *How the Poll Was Conducted*



The Literary Digest
354-360 Fourth Avenue
NEW YORK

November 15th, 1934

Dear Reader:

Surveys and polls are right in The Digest's field and we have been requested to show the automobile industry the number of cars they may expect to sell in 1935.

The simple questions will require just a moment of your time to answer.

All of us in business or the professions, you as well as ourselves, are very much interested in the possibilities of 1935. None of us wants to be too optimistic or too pessimistic. It is, therefore, a very good time to get the facts.

It will be a great favor to us if you will help with this automobile questionnaire. We shall be grateful if you will promptly answer and mail the enclosed card. Your signature is not required and the card pays its own postage.

Sincerely yours,
THE LITERARY DIGEST

MOTOR CAR OWNERS—JUST A MOMENT, PLEASE

| | Please Check YES | NO | 1 CAR | 2 CARS | 3 CARS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do you now own a motor car? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | Under $1,000 | $1,000 to $1,500 | $1,500 to $2,000 | Over $2,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| What price class? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | 1 CAR | 2 CARS |
|---|---|---|
| Do you expect to buy a Motor Car in 1935? | ☐ | ☐ |

To determine precisely the 1935 motor car requirements of the 1,000,000 Digest reader-families, The Digest followed exactly the same procedure by which results of national, state, city and special elections have been forecast with uncanny accuracy.

To thousands of Digest subscribers, divided as on all Digest polls between cities, towns and rural districts, and located in every state, were mailed the simple letter and return card reproduced herewith.

The response was prompt and astonishing. 48% of the cards mailed were filled in and returned (a larger percentage than any previous poll mailing has produced, and a convincing demonstration of the interest of Digest readers in The Digest—and in motor cars).

### *Poll Shows Huge Market —Present and Future*

This poll reveals that 80.9% of the families who read The Literary Digest own one or more cars—a total of practically a million cars among the million Digest families.

Of these car owners, 30.5% are definitely going to buy new ones in 1935. In addition, 20.4% of the families not owning cars at present will buy their first car next year. Taking both groups, the poll reveals that about one out of every three Digest readers will be a new car buyer in 1935.

What price class will they select? The poll indicates that if they continue in their present class they will buy:

**190,362 cars in the $1000 and under class**
**79,073 cars in the $1000 to $2000 class**
**23,431 cars over $2000**

Assume, however, that the average F.O.B. price is only $700. On this basis Digest readers will spend $205,006,200 for 292,866 motor cars next year.

### *Only Home and Family Market Surveyed*

This poll was designed to cover only the home market for pleasure cars. The above figures do not include car or truck purchases to be made by Digest readers for business use. Not a single person polled mentioned delivery cars, trucks, or fleets—yet The Digest reaches about 200,000 executives and owners of businesses.

### *"Maybe" or "Perhaps" Votes Not Included*

The cards marked "maybe" or "perhaps I will buy" were counted as "no's". Yet they represent a substantial number of possible purchasers. 3.3% of the car owners or 26,697, and 1.7% of the non-owners or 3,247, are in this group. If these should be added to the definite purchasers, the total Literary Digest motor car market would be 322,810 cars or $225,967,000. This latter group waits to be sold—by some aggressive car manufacturer.

### *A Huge Market for Automobile Accessories*

There is another side to these figures which is worth studying. 522,013 of the 809,000 Digest readers now operating cars have said they do not intend to buy new ones in 1935. Of course a portion of this market will be fruitful as business improves.

But consider the 522,013 Digest families riding in 702,204 cars over a year old who will be shopping in 1935 for millions of spark plugs, millions of tires, miles of brake lining.

And remember that the whole 809,000 Digest car owner readers will be buying countless gallons of gasoline, and oceans of oil.

Here are facts that give sales managers a real opportunity to estimate their 1935 sales of car heaters, auto radios, winter radiator fluids, and other automotive accessories and merchandise.

### *How You Can Reach This $205,006,200 Market*

By repeated surveys The Literary Digest has been proved the favorite magazine of its readers. The response to the present poll is an indication of reader interest in motor cars. The Digest is a logical place, therefore, to present the story of 1935 models.

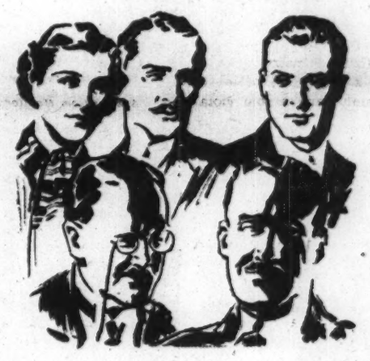
Through The Digest you can place a full page message in the hands of a million well-to-do families, every week in 1935, for only $124,800—an investment that is small indeed compared with a $205,006,200 market. And for less than ¼ of 1% of the available dollar volume you can *dominate* this great magazine 52 weeks in the year with color pages, 2 page spreads, and covers. We know of no other market so worthwhile and so large in volume, which can be covered so cheaply.

Below are typical campaigns and their cost in The Digest.

### *Cost of Space*

| | |
|---|---|
| 52 four color spreads | $374,400 |
| 52 four color pages | 187,200 |
| 52 black and white pages | 124,800 |
| 52 black and white spreads | 249,600 |
| 26 four color spreads | 187,200 |
| 26 four color pages | 93,600 |
| 26 black and white pages | 62,400 |
| 26 black and white spreads | 124,800 |

### *Who Are These Car-Buying Digest Families?*



Study the type of people who read The Literary Digest, and it is not surprising that they are good motor car prospects. The Digest audience includes:

251,639 Professional Men and Women
190,000 Wholesale and Retail Dealers
nearly 200,000 Manufacturing Executives

*Actually* 71%, *or* 710,000, *Digest readers are owners of businesses, executives, or members of the professions.*

In countless impartial surveys, some by such nationally known experts as Dr. Starch, the percentage of Digest families with incomes over $3,000 annually has repeatedly topped that of all other magazines of over 1,000,000 circulation.

### *The Telephone Survey and the Weekly Magazines*

The quality of Digest readership was again indicated in studies of the reading habits of telephone subscribers, which revealed that the five leading weeklies cover 75% of the 10,000,000 telephone homes in the United States—the cream of the volume market. And that The Literary Digest was a *preferred* weekly among these alert families.

### *And so—for Automotive Advertisers Proved Potential and Verified Response*

To manufacturers of motor cars, tires, and automotive accessories, to advertisers of gasoline and oil, to executives interested in the promotion of motor car travel, The Literary Digest offers for 1935 a predetermined market of great potential and verified responsiveness. What cars our readers will buy, whose gas and oil, what tires, depends on you. For profitable sales at low cost, for the greatest results in the shortest time, put The Digest on your 1935 schedule. Buy space on FACTS and rejoice in the RESULTS.

**• USE THE LITERARY DIGEST IN 1935 •**

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## New York Opera and Concerts

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

NEW YORK, these past days, has been acutely opera-conscious. "Die Walküre" (Dec. 26) and "Siegfried" (Dec. 28) not only offered a foretatste of a Metropolitan "Ring" cycle to come, but introduced as Brünnhilde the company's new "hochdramatische" from Central Europe, Anny Konetzni. Unfortunately Frida Leider, one of the finest vocalists who have ever undertaken the tremendous task of singing Isolde, the Brünnhildes and Kundry, is not at the Metropolitan this season.

Mme. Konetzni spent the earlier years of her career as a contralto. It was only in 1931 that Intendant Tietjen of the Berlin Opera engaged her to do dramatic soprano parts. Now, observation has taught us that the ex-contralto soprano is of two kinds—the singer whose voice has naturally taken on a higher range and tessitura and the singer who has forced her voice up. Judged by last week's Brünnhildes, Mme. Konetzni ought never to have gone ex.

In "Die Walküre" she did some praiseworthy singing, especially in the second scene with Wotan and in the announcement of Siegmund's doom, for there she could compass the music easily and the lower part of her scale had richness and solidity. But she was hard put to it in the opening Valkyr cries, and when eventually she came to "Siegfried" the effort was still more apparent. There the persistently high tessitura exhibited pitilessly the hardness and unsteadiness of her upper octave, and after muffing the high C in the "Ewig war ich" passage, she had the good sense not to try for one at the very end. Although there were clear indications that Mme. Konetzni had a thorough understanding of her role, she was hampered, not only by the unfitness of her voice, but by her unimpressive acting.

* * *

In general, "Die Walküre" fared rather ill. Mr. Bodanzky and the orchestra were far from inspired or inspiring, Mr. Althouse (Siegmund), Mme. Kappel (Sieglinde) and Mr. Schorr (Wotan) were all more or less out of voice, as well as oddly made up and costumed. Mr. List, a jerky, petulant Hunding, having forgotten his helmet looked droll, rather than sinister. Only Mme. Olszewska as Fricka gave all that was desired, vocally and dramatically.

"Siegfried" as a whole went better, partly because Mr. Bodanzky and the orchestra struck a more compelling gait, partly because of Mr. Melchior's truly magnificent singing in the title role (which, unfortunately, he could not look though his acting as a rule was commendable). Conspicuously gratifying elements of the presentation were also the superb delivery of Erda's music by Mme. Olszewska, Mme. Fleischer's musical voicing of the Forest Bird, and Mr. List's deep tones and clear-cut utterance in the lines of the dragon Fafner. Alberich is a part that long has suited Mr. Schützendorf's voice and manner, and Mr. Windheim's Mime has developed into an effective companion study. Mr. Hofmann was to the eye so eminently what the Wanderer ought to be that one regretted the more keenly his vocal difficulties with the part.

The matinée of Dec. 27 was given over to the Metropolitan's abbreviated "Manon," with Miss Bori charming in the name part and Mr. Rothier a stately impersonator of the noble father. Mr. Crooks appeared as the Chevalier des Grieux, Mr. de Luca as Lescaut.

* * *

In the evening the house observed the centenary of the birth of Amilcare Ponchielli by presenting "La Gioconda" in effective fashion. As the street-singing heroine Miss Rosa Ponselle always seems to be vocally at her best.

An enormous audience at the matinée of "Lucia di Lammermoor" Dec. 29 welcomed Mme. Lily Pons back to Metropolitan activity in her original New York role of Lucy Ashton. She was by no means in form at the beginning, but had improved considerably by the time the sextet and the "Mad Scene" were reached. Mr. Bonelli as Henry Ashton and Mr. Lazzari as Bide-the-Bent did their parts well. Mr. Martini, however, was rather light of voice for an ideal Master of Ravenswood. The evening's "Faust" was the first of the Saturday series at "popular" prices. A large audience had the pleasure of hearing Mme. Fleischer as Marguerite, Mr. Tibbett as Valentin (his first part here), and Mr. Pinza as Mephistopheles, with whom was associated a not wholly comfortable Faust in Mr. Jägel.

"La Bohème" bade farewell to the old year and "Tannhäuser" welcomed the new year Tuesday afternoon. The size of the audience on each occasion bore eloquent testimony to the public's undiscourageable belief that opera is still a going concern. In "La Bohème" Dino Borgioli, the well-known Italian tenor, who previously had been heard here only in concert or on the air, made his Metropolitan début as Rodolfo. He pleased through his acting and the musicianship, command of style and fine taste that distinguished his singing, though in quality his tones were curiously uneven.

The warmth and conviction of Mme. Lehmann's singing as Elisabeth, together with her masterly diction; Mr. Melchior's ringing tones as Tannhäuser, Mr. Tibbett's carefully considered Wolfram, and Mr. Hofmann's majestic and finely sung Landgraf were the features of the New Year matinée. Mme. Konetzni delivered Venus's music about as one might have expected—better in the lower part of her scale than in the upper, though she did achieve one or two securely posed high notes.

In the concert world the Philharmonic-Symphony Society drew special attention to itself (Dec. 27) by introducing to New York the latest composition of Sergei Rachmaninoff, with the composer as solo pianist. This "Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini," turned out last summer between July 3 and Aug. 24, is certainly one of the most effective pieces the eminent Russian has ever written. It consists of 24 variations in divers moods and manners, contrived with an ingenuity positively uncanny and a command of orchestral resource that its author had perhaps never equaled before, and its theme (from the twenty-fourth caprice for solo violin) happens to be the very one that Brahms chose for his famous piano variations! A stupendous performance, in which the composer, the conductor (Bruno Walter) and the orchestra seemed bent on outdoing one another, aroused the big audience to tempestuous applause.

Another novelty on this program was a "Suite After English Folk Songs" by Daniel Gregory Mason, composed in the summer of 1933. Agreeable music, adroitly orchestrated, and admirably performed; it pleased the house well. Schumann's B flat Symphony opened the concert and Ravel's "Spanish Rhapsody," done with particular brilliance, closed it.

Sunday evening that finished singer of songs, Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, at the Town Hall, and Bronislaw Huberman, in his first violin recital here this season, at Carnegie Hall, divided the attention of concert-goers. Mme. Schumann provided a 100 per cent Liederabend, selecting her program from Schubert, Mendelssohn, Brahms and Hugo Wolf. Mr. Huberman's program was mainly given over to Bach and Beethoven, and in playing their music he showed not only his devotion to the greater classics, but likewise proved himself again a violinist of rare intelligence and musical culture, as well as of high technical equipment and infectious spirit.

## 'Mavra' in Philadelphia

By Samuel L. Laciar

Philadelphia

FOURTH of the ten operatic productions to be given this season under the auspices of the Philadelphia Orchestra, presented Dec. 28-Jan. 1, in the Academy of Music, was a double bill consisting of the first American performance of Stravinsky's one-act opera bouffe, "Mavra," performed in Russian, and Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," sung in English.

"Mavra," which was originally conceived as a ballet for Diaghilev but never produced in that form, was completed by Stravinsky in 1922. It was one of the works in which, partly for economic and partly for artistic reasons, he used a "chamber orchestra." The one employed in "Mavra," however, is of very considerable dimensions but of unique instrumentation. None of the higher stringed instruments is used, except a solo first violin, a solo second violin and a solo viola. However, the full strength of the Philadelphia Orchestra was used in the violoncelli and the contrabassi sections, together with all the woodwinds and brass.

* * *

In this instrumentation the composer has followed the method enunicated in "Reynard," the Piano Concerto and other works of the same period, most of which antedate the opera. The orchestration is filled with colorful effects.

The story—as in so many Russian stage works—is based upon a little tale by Poushkin, a variant on the ancient theme of a man disguised as a girl. In this instance the daughter of the house where a new servant is needed hinks that by disguising her Hussar lover as a maid, they can be more together. The plot works well until the mother, returning from town unexpectedly, finds her new servant shaving. The work is very short, taking only about 25 minutes to perform, but is full of action.

* * *

The performance was admirable, although the vocal music is enormously difficult. The voices receive little assistance from the orchestra and there are many times when voices and instruments are used in different tonalites. The tale is typically Russian in its humor and this element is strongly emphasized in the music. The parts are taken by native Russians. Maria Kurenko, making her first Philadelphia appearance for nine years, did splendid work as Parasha, the Girl, both vocally and dramatically. Nadina Fedora, as the Mother, showed herself an admirable comedian. The rôles of the Neighbor and of the Hussar were finely performed and sung by Lydia Koretzky and Ivan Ivantzoff.

The "tunes" of the opera if they can be so called, follow the usual melodic line of Stravinsky but are a little less obscure than usual. Alexander Smallens conducted with authority and a complete knowledge of the involved score, holding his forces well together and bringing out in the music the full humor of the work. The staging was as modern as the music, and was very effective.

"Hansel and Gretel" preceded the Stravinsky operetta, being sung in English and with an entirely American cast. This was also conducted by Mr. Smallens. The best work was done by Margaret Codd as Gretel and Kathryn Meisle as the Witch.

## Stage and Screen In New York

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York

A NEW operetta, "The O'Flynn," came to the Broadway Theater on the evening of Dec. 27 under the management of Russell Janney. This entertainment, reminiscent of a conventional romantic style that has had little currency in the United States during the last 20 years, lacks some one quality or performer that would lift it out of routine. There is a satisfying tunefulness to Franklin Hauser's score, and the libretto by Brian Hooker and Russell Janney is serviceable, though too talky, and lacking in wit. George Houston and Lucy Monroe have the leads in this Irish costume story based on an adventure tale by Justin Huntly M'Carthy. Costuming and sets are handsome and expensive. The cast includes Will H. Philbrick and H. Cooper-Cliffe.

* * *

"Thumbs Up," a new revue presented by Eddie Dowling at the St. James Theater on Dec. 27, has as its chief merit the tasteful and inventive staging provided by John Murray Anderson. It is a steadily hilarious dancing show, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Dowling didn't think he could get along without two or three off-color skits. There is a savory picture-book scene, skating in Central Park, that is like an animation of a Currier & Ives print. Clark & McCullough, Ray Dooley, J. Harold Murray, the Pickens Sisters, Rose King, Paul Draper and Eddie Dowling head a strong array of entertainers.

A lively "Western" of the type that was common in pictures, until too many cheaply made "horse operas" sent them into a decline in the popular estimation, is supplied by RKO in "West of the Picos." The period is just after the Civil War, so that warfare with the Indians can be brought in, and Richard Dix can shine as the irresistible and unconquerable cowboy who defeats the cattle rustlers and wins the daughter of the ranch, played by Martha Sleeper. The plot requires her to dress as a boy during most of the picture, with the consequent comedy arising out of recurrent exhortations to the girl to be a man, accompanied by vigorous whacks between the shoulders. There are many stirring panoramas of mountain and prairie country, and the horses, as ever, are glorious.

* * *

"White Lies" is a program filler by Columbia having to do with a policeman who breaks into "society" as a result of attracting the attention of a tabloid newspaper publisher, played by Walter Connolly. The publisher's daughter (Fay Wray) lectures her father on the ethics of headline fairness. The publisher secures a promotion for the policeman, who in turn gets the publisher's daughter out of a jam in which she becomes innocently involved. Victor Jory is cast as the accomplished policeman.

"By Your Leave" is an RKO sapolioed version of a decadent farce of last year in New York. Husband and wife now have vacations from each other in which they cannot forget their generally happy life together. It is a slow-moving and often dull picture that does not make the best possible use of its good cast, which includes Frank Morgan, Genevieve Tobin, Marian Nixon, Gene Lockhart, Margaret Hamilton and Charles Ray.

E. C. S.

## Max Liebermann in London

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

AT THE Leicester Galleries is the first London exhibition of Max Liebermann, that Grand Old Man of German painting, who celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday by painting his own portrait. It is included in this exhibition, and certainly no failing of the master's powers can be perceived in this admirable portrait, so acutely sensitive in its perception and so finely expressive of plastic form and character in the delicate modeling of its light and shade. Indeed, in his eighty-eighth year Liebermann is painting as well as ever, and though the present collection covers a period of over 60 years, the earliest work here being dated 1872, every visitor has to admit that some of the best pictures have been painted within the last year or two.

Though usually referred to as the champion of impressionist painting in Germany, Liebermann is in fact better described as a realist, his impressionism not going further than the middle period of Manet. The analysis of color in shadow and the setting up of the prismatic palette which led to the "luminism" of Renoir, Pissarro and Claude Manet never appealed particularly to Liebermann. His nearest approach to luminist color is the gay bravery of bright tints in "Restaurant at Wannsee," painted this year; but usually he is content to use neutral tints for shadow color.

Specks of positive color may be found in the shaded road of "Avenue in Autumn," but the relatively black shadows in "Garden Path" and the conventional green-brown shadows in "The Artist's House at Wannsee" emphasis that Liebermann, though a moderate impressionist, has never been a luminist. How close a German parallel he is to Manet is shown by an admirable painting of 1900, "The Rider by the Sea," a painting of a horseman trotting along the shore in which the movement of the animal is as exquisitely suggested as is the rolling of the waves breaking on the shore. It is full of light, art and life.

A small exhibition of charming flower paintings by that most feminine and gifted of Parisian painters, Marie Laurençin, at the Mayor Gallery, and deft impressions in pastel by William S. Horton of two round-the-world tours on the Empress of Britain, shown at the Arlington Gallery, are further reminders of how easily art crosses frontiers and finds a hearty welcome in all countries among people of good intent.

F. A.

Roland Guerard in "Aurora's Wedding," Produced by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

## American Boy Makes Good

By Margaret Lloyd

THE opening night of the Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House—the large, brilliant audience of a society benefit. A baroque backdrop set the Italianate scene for "Le Mariage d'Aurore." The costumes were credited to Léon Bakst.

And though some of the dancers were getting the feel of an unaccustomed stage, though Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" music was wavering a little under the baton of Efrem Kurtz—the enchantment was on.

The scenes and sequences so lavishly unrelated to a wedding, the polonaise and farandole of the old Petipa ballet, were pleasantly and politely received. Then came the fairy-tale divertissements, with gentle laughter rippling over Lisa Serova's and Jean Hoyer's comic duo, "Little Red Riding Hood." And then, a cleared stage, a pause—and there glided on with consummate ease and grace a pair dressed in the cerulean shades of the "Blue Bird." The exquisite Riabouchinska was the girl. But who was the boy? (There hadn't been time to look at the program.) He was Youth, he was Joy, he was the glorious Spirit of Dance, but what was his name? Applause was breaking in on the diamond sparkle of turns and cabrioles and entre-chats—applause no longer elegantly gloved but bare-handed with enthusiasm for an execution so effortless, a technique so finished and a blitheness so unmistakable that one of those rare and beautiful moments of perfect fusion flashed its exaltation across the theater.

A bristle of commotion was felt in the audience when the brief pas de deux was over and the turbulent applause slowly echoed away. "Must be Paul Haakon." "No, this boy's taller." But he danced with the same light-hearted buoyancy, the same fluent grace.

At intermission, we accused Impresario Hurok with concealing Paul Haakon in the cast. "No, it's Roland Guérard." "Who's he?" "An American boy. He was in Monte Carlo when the company was here last spring." We must go backstage and see for ourself.

* * *

At the second interval, Guérard was dressing for "Le Beau Danube" (in which he plays a less spectacular rôle.) He hadn't put on his leaf-brown riding coat when we talked with him in the dressing room occupied by Toumanova and Danilova. But his eyes were shining through the makeup and his teeth flashing in a smile. He looked very tall, very slender and very young. He said he was "a hill-billy from South Carolina." He spoke with an intonation that was not Oxonian, New York Cockney nor Bostonese. It was the well-placed voice, without drawl or dialect, of a son of the South.

The next evening "Le Mariage d'Aurore" was repeated, and a warmer if less imposing audience was even more emphatic in its reception of the graceful boy of the "Blue Bird." We watched him through Ballet Week in Boston and always there was that lilt to his performance, though in lesser parts not brought so forcibly to the attention of an audience absorbed with the composite of scenery, costume, music and choreography that makes ballet.

We were disappointed not to see him as the romantic male soloist of "Les Sylphides." We had seen Eglevsky, Petroff and the newcomer, Roman Jasinsky, in the part and felt that Guérard had something fresh and inspiriting to impart to it. Guérard has an elevation that amounts to levitation. He gives no evidence of preparation for his tours en l'air, leaps and cabriolc.. His movement is as light and prismatic as the waft of a bubble—not as a ballerina is light, but as a strong and virile youth.

We talked with him once again, after the last matinee, standing on either side of a packing case, with stage hands lowering the flies and wardrobe mistresses darting among innumerable trunks about us. And this is what we learned:

This amazing young dancer did not begin to study dancing seriously until he was a grown youth. As a boy in Charleston, S. C., he remembers partnering little girls in a dancing class. The first dance he ever did was the Pavlova Gavotte. He remembers his bare feet on the ballroom floor, as one of three necessary boy partners to the little girls. He remembers liking it a lot. But then he forgot about dancing in the process of growing up and being properly educated. When he was 12, the family (descendants of the French Huguenots) moved to New York. His mother was an amateur painter and a singer, his father a physician, who, like many stalwart Americans, disapproved of dancing men. Twice young Guérard was drawn to dancing seriously, with the encouragement of his mother, and twice interrupted by the paternal disapproval. So he studied chemical engineering and commercial law and accounting, finishing the latter course. But these matter-of-fact pursuits could not hold him.

* * *

On one of the earlier occasions, his little sister came home from dancing school having difficulty with the newly acquired steps. When he helped her with them and found them simple, his mother suggested that he take up dancing too. So he went in for tap, soft shoe and ballet. It is interesting to note that he, a classical dancer, finds tap (in Europe called "claquette") useful because it heightens the sense of rhythm and aids in the appreciation of syncopated time.

He studied with Chester Hale, whom he regards as an expert in the Ceccetti method, with Fokine and with Adolf Bolm. At that time the field of ballet was more limited in America than it is at present. So one day he found himself in Paris with $50 in his pocket. When it was gone, he looked up Leo Stotz, who was organizing a Franco-Russian Ballet for a South American tour. The audition must have had something of the impact of his "Blue Bird," for he was immediately engaged, and began his professional career as first soloist with the company in a tour that lasted several months. On his return he joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. That was in 1931. He rejoined them after a London season in which he produced a duo-ballet variety act with a girl partner. He composed the act, along ballet lines somewhat modernized, including a little waltz and a Hungarian number. But this did not satisfy him long, although it was well received.

The peerless Nijinsky (a glamorous legend and not a tangible reality to this young artist) is his model and ideal. But he'll never make it—not in quite the same way. In the first place, he is an absolutely normal, robust American boy, who likes mountain climbing and all outdoor sports; who reads Wild West stories and goes to movies, and can think and live outside the dance. Guérard's bird quality is his bright and soaring feather-lightness, and the charm of his dancing is due to his pure joy in it. Not as a second Nijinsky but as a first Guérard will he find his fulfillment.

## Exile at Home

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

ALTHOUGH he is an Englishman, "The Iron Duke" is Mr. George Arliss's first British picture; and it is either miscast or mistitled. There are one or two characters in every nation's history, like Lincoln or Washington or perhaps Nelson or Sidney, who become a sort of symbol of something greater than their individual selves; and if a film has to be made or a novel written about them it is desirable, because of this extra-individual importance, that the main outlines of their characters should be recognizably preserved. On the whole, the first Duke of Wellington, "the world's conqueror's conqueror," as Tennyson called him, is not one of these; and from the aesthetic point of view there does not seem to be any strong reason why Mr. Arliss's portrait should be required to be historically authentic. Mr. Arliss usually portrays a superficially bearish old man with a heart of gold and an essentially jolly and kindly outlook upon life. He dresses this same familiar, friendly and popular character in uniform, sets him on horseback, crowns him with a cocked hat and sends him to Waterloo. We can see no reason why he should not do these things. What we cannot understand is why this amiable old fellow (Mr. Arliss, by the way, is much too old all through the film—at Waterloo Wellington was only 46) should be labeled "The Iron Duke."

This Gaumont-British film is a conscientious and harmless rather than exciting or gripping entertainment. It gives only a brief glimpse of one very small section of Wellington's career, the episodes of the year that included Waterloo. The preparatory campaigns in India and the Peninsula, the subsequent activities in home politics, are not accorded the briefest reference.

The battle is a curious and confusing series of apparently disconnected incidents. Wellington is there on his horse and is most indignant that a French sniper tries to pot him. No gentleman, he explains, would dream of shooting a general. This may be one of the reasons that few generals are known as ardent pacifists. At the end of the day when the casualty list is read out, Mr. Arliss bursts into tears. The actual Wellington was not a sentimentalist. He described his men, if we remember rightly, as the scum of the earth. In spite of their increasing "realism," this is a sort of outspokenness in which military films do not care to deal.

After Waterloo, Wellington gets himself mixed up in a silly kind of scandal with a Lady Frances Webster. The episode has no conceivable interest, historical, dramatic or comedic, but it is treated at inordinate length, though it is now and then interrupted to allow Wellington to quarrel with the wife of Louis XVIII and to indicate the trial and execution of Marshal Ney. Soon after this the film ends. For no particular reason, as far as we could see, except that it had already been running for about an hour and a half.

H. H.

## Synchrosound Opera

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

LONDON critics were invited the other night by Mr. Vladimir Shavitch to witness an experiment at the Whitehall Theater that would have delighted the heart of M. Emile Vuillermoz. They saw and heard an abridged version of Gounod's "Faust" in which the Shavitch synchrosound system replaced the opera orchestra and chorus by electrical sound reproduction. The principals and a small ballet, however, performed their rôles in person. It is hoped by the promoters that this innovation will bring about "a renaissance of opera in the English-speaking world." Opera, it seems, is no longer to spell bankruptcy but to be put on a paying basis, which "cannot be done as long as members of an orchestra and chorus (a goodly company of about 1000 in all) are transported long distances from town to town." The operatic wilderness of "the provincial cities of Great Britain and lesser cities throughout the world" is to blossom with the silver rose of "Rosenkavalier" and sparkle with the jewels of "Faust." All of which is good news for opera principals but not so good for orchestras and choruses.

The gramophone records were made by the London Philharmonic Orchestra and members of the Covent Garden chorus, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. The four soloists, Tudor Davis, Ronald Stear, Ruth Naylor and Gladys Parr, came from Sadler's Wells and were conducted by Mr. Shavitch himself who in his turn, of course, was conducted by the invisible Sir Thomas Beecham and the gramophone records. This was the first occasion on which one has heard two conductors conduct the same work at the same time. Considering that the soloists, helped by Mr. Shavitch, had to be the accompanists, the ensemble was remarkably good. This reversal of the usual roles of singer and orchestra would, one felt, have met with the full approval of the great Toscanini.

* * *

The evening began auspiciously. There was the usual preliminary buzz of conversation when suddenly the audience heard the most life-like sounds of an orchestra tuning up. It was so like the real thing that it got a round of applause—which perhaps has never happened since a Shah of Persia, visiting London, mistook the tuning up for the piece and applauded heartily. He said afterward that he liked this part of the program best.

When addressing the audience before the curtain went up, Mr. Shavitch asked them not to make comparisons with a real orchestra. It is a little difficult to imagine anyone doing so. The best recording, so far, offers us an "orchestra" very much plus something and very much minus something in the way of sound. In quiet passages tonal values and qualities may now and then have some similitude to those of an actual orchestra, but fortes produce a "tubby" mass, or mess, of tone in which every instrument loses its individuality and sounds the same. The musician with sensitive ears then wants to shut them. Probably dwellers in the operatic wilderness, with ears long attuned to the raucousness of the radio and the gramophone, will not mind. They will have the living solo singers. And, after all, what more is demanded by the smart people who make opera possible in pampered New York and London? How often are they musically aware of the orchestra and chorus? Mr. Shavitch's ingenious idea evidently sprang from direct observation and experience.

* * *

Perhaps there is no new aesthetic objection to a further mechanization of opera. What could be more mechanical than the average operatic performance? Producers long ago reduced everything to a formula. We see the same dear old stage "business," the same dear old gestures, the same dear old scenery, lighting and costumes—although an occasional effort is made to bring these up-to-date, the up-to-dateness of, say, 1896—and even the lingering top-note still goes lingering on. All this may be "of the highest importance from the educational standpoint," but one hopes that the new patrons in the wilderness are not familiar with the opera scene in René Clair's film, "Le Million." By only slightly heightening the artificialities of opera he presented a devastating criticism and many of us can never see an opera now without thinking of it. The wilderness may discover that opera is hopelessly old-fashioned.

But Mr. Shavitch's Synchrosound Opera is remarkable not so much for what it is as for what it promises. No doubt recording will one day capture quality as well as quantity of sound. The present experiment made one wonder what even a musician would be able to make of a quite unfamiliar score reproduced by this medium. Very little, one imagines. But as foreseen by Samuel Butler in the eighteen-sixties, the machine demands a bigger and bigger army of servants and the musician is now added to them. It is up to him to master this particular machine. By placing living singers inside it, so as to speak, Mr. Shavitch shows a certain guile.

## Women Painters and Sculptors

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

FOR their forty-fourth annual exhibition, the members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors are occupying the three main galleries of the Fine Arts Building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The organization now has more than 800 members from 36 states. On the opening day Jonas Lie, president of the National Academy of Design, announced the prize winners by radio.

The association's medal for the best work in the show went to Mme. Annot for "Kathe Kruse and Her Seven Children." The first, second and third Anna Hyatt Huntington prizes of $200, $100 and $50 for sculpture were awarded respectively to Constance Ortmayer for "Aprillis," I. V. Niswonger for "Bondage" and Grace Mott Johnson for "Chimpanzee."

Emily Nichols Hatch won the Cooper prize of $100 for the portrait "Alice"; Miriam McKinnis the Egan prize of $100 for the landscape "Mill at Alton"; Glenn Means the Tucker prize of $100 for still-life; Minetta Good the Penman prize of $50 for "Peonies"; Eunice C. MacLennan the Noble prize of $50 for "Herons and Hyachinths"; Alexandrina Robertson Harris the Sterling prize of $50 for the miniature "Mallow Flowers"; Muriel V. Sibell the Egan prize of $100 for the water color, "Spruce Street Mansion"; Mary Hutchinson the Leidy $100 prize for composition, "Nude." Prize for black-and-white to Constance Curtis. The black-and-white section is being shown at the Argent galleries.

Honorable mentions went to Beonne Boronda, Ruth Stebbins Schildknecht, Lesley Crawford, Tony Nell, Mabel Pugh, Elizabeth Jones Babcock, Norma Boss, Edythe Ferris.

Malvina Hoffman shows her miniature sculpture, "Mask of Pavlova," which finds its entire decorative element within the material of the lean facial planes and the Russian headdress. Grace H. Turnbull's "Javenese Actor," powerful in its assemblage of masses, takes on a large and legitimate surface interest from the rhythmical tooling of the stone. There is grace and mystery in Harriet W. Frishmuth's "Desha—a Portrait."

"House of Prayer," by Hilda Belcher, utilizes as its basic color notes the dark faces of Negroes in a pyramidal arrangement that is relieved by choice pink and green passages in the dresses. Mary E. Marshall uses decorative forms in a personal fashion in "The Lily Pond." "Mary Lyon," by Lydia Gardner Orme, attains to a translation of figures and landscape into terms of formal decoration, in a paneling of gold patterns. Translation of another sort, magnification, brings a fresh intensity of subject to "Camelia," by Dorothea Chace.

"Joan of Arc," a water-color transcription of the Huntington equestrian statue in Gloucester, Mass., indicates a refreshing audacity of brushwork that is justified by the artist's authority with her medium. Mary Wilson Hubbard shows a command of brilliant color relations in her still-life, "Garden Products." Gene Alden Walker's portrait of Georges Barrère joins closeness of observation with freedom of handling. Marion Gray Traver in "Quiet Music of the Pines" shows how a poetic effect is possible without tonal exaggerations if the planes of nature are pondered until they yield their secrets of individual tone.

A unified feeling for depth in landscape is evident in "Mountain Pine," by Charlotte Kudlich Lermont. A personal taste in color, without freakishness, is to be noticed in Grace Barron's "Village Street in Summer." Ethel Blanchard Collver in "The Park Ride" makes a composition out of an urban vista.

E. C. S.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# Progress In Education

*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*

One of the Largest Groups of Chinese Students That Has Ever Come to the United States for Study in American Colleges and Universities. This Photograph Was Taken Upon Their Arrival in San Francisco Last Fall. Entertainment Was Provided by Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Chinese Student Christian Association and the International House. Among the Men Are Two Sons of Mayor Wu Te-chen of Shanghai, and an Adopted Son of President Sen Lin of China. Among the Women Is Miss Barbara Yen, Daughter of Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow and Formerly to Washington.

## *Experiment in Basic English*

### *As Language Tool for Aliens Seeking Citizenship*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BASIC ENGLISH. Would it shorten the road to citizenship, better jobs, and a richer life for America's foreign-born adults? This was a question that presented itself to Miss Mary L. Guyton, Massachusetts state supervisor of adult alien education and president of the department of adult education of the National Education Association. This remarkable 850-word language had been designed some 10 years before by Prof. C. K. Ogden of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Eng., to meet the world's need for a natural, living, international tongue. It had migrated to many nations and was shortening the process of learning English in them, thereby opening doors of opportunities to their peoples. It seemed reasonable that similar results would come in America.

So it came about that Miss Guyton, in the interests of those whom she ever watchfully serves, outlined a plan for such English study for them. Then in June, 1933, when Professor Ogden was in the United States for the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, she presented her plan to him, a plan in which he showed much interest. Appointment to proceed with this first, or at least first-known, experiment in Basic English in the United States came to Miss Guyton from Dr. Lewis B. Alderman, national specialist in adult education in the United States Department of Education.

Preparations were begun at once in the 1933 summer course for supervisors of adult alien education under the auspices of the Department of Education of Massachusetts. In October of that year, extension classes were begun in five Massachusetts cities: Lynn, Peabody, Chelsea, Revere, and Norwood. In January a sixth class opened in Cambridge.

As far as possible beginners in the study of English were chosen for these classes, but, as usual, the membership had to include many nationalities, ages, and levels of learning. In two points, however, there was unity—in the earnest desire to learn English as a necessary stepping-stone to United States citizenship, and in the thrill of being a part of a new educational venture likely to have such a far-reaching effect as to establish a universal language.

Teachers were carefully chosen for these groups—teachers who could and did measure up to the threefold task of adapting Basic English to the conditions at hand, of writing and mechanically producing their own textbook material, and of making a downward revision of their own classroom vocabularies by eliminating at least 10,000 words.

**By the End of the Year**

It was soon found that in these mixed classes fewer words could be learned in a year than where classes were more homogeneous. By the end of the year, however, about half of the 850 had been learned by most of the classes. Because these words are basic, or foundation, words, the ability to use 400 or 500 of them is equivalent to the knowledge of several times that number less thoughtfully chosen. To illustrate this word economy of Basic, we have the word "bread," which for all general purposes, takes the place of the great variety of terms understood to come under that head, such as "biscuit," "muffin," "cornbread" and the like. And really no appreciable loss is felt either in definiteness of meaning or palatal pleasure by this saving of words. A far greater economy is realized by the elimination of all but 18 fundamental verbs. These 18 the experimental classes have learned together with the words of direction and many names of things and qualities which supplement their meaning and enable these few simple verbs to do the work of hundreds. These are some of the reasons why an observer notes in these classes a greater comprehension of English and more facility in its use than in classes taught under other systems.

As for the teachers' revision of their classroom vocabularies, the ear not attuned to Basic would probably not realize that such a revision had been made, but only that the teacher was speaking very comprehensively and at the same time very simply. Only the teacher herself knows with what care she has to watch that she ask her class to take a look at the work on the blackboard instead of asking them to look at it. But this she must do because "look" is not one of the 18 indispensable verbs of the Ogden list. One repeatedly hears the teacher ask her pupils to make a statement about something, but never will she ask them to make a sentence—not if she is loyal to the favored 850. Many a longing look is cast beyond that 850-word line, but such linguistic longings have been heroically stilled. For does the teacher not know that by saying, "I took a seat," "He took back the books," "She takes the paper," that she has saved her pupils the laborious task of learning the three verbs: "sit," "return," and "subscribe" in all their forms?

**Larger Vocabulary Follows**

Let it be understood, however, that the teacher imposes no limitations upon the vocabularies of her students. If anyone should through outside contacts learn the verbs "sit," "return," and "subscribe," he would be allowed to use them. As Prof. Alfred D. Sheffield of Wellesley, has said: "Basic English is merely a framework to be used and the time comes when a large vocabulary can be built up. It is not a person's cult for the rest of life's period."

At the end of a year of adaptation, textbook-making, and practice in the use of the reduced vocabulary, the pioneer teachers and supervisors feel that the thickest part of their Basic forest is cleared. Cheered by the co-operation of local school authorities and such friends as Miss Charlotte Tyler of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Professor Sheffield, and Professor Ogden himself, these workers are planning to go forward in the coming year. One of the advance steps will be a course given through university extension by Miss Guyton in the teaching of Basic English as it has been adapted to the needs of America's foreign-born adults. This, from the standpoint of those in charge, is the answer to the question, "Would Basic English shorten the road to citizenship for the aliens among us?"

The answer to this question from the pupils' point of view can best be had by letting the pupils speak for themselves. That they can speak for themselves was convincingly demonstrated by a young man who had been in this country only 18 months. One evening toward the end of his first year of study in one of these experimental classes, he entered the classroom, and was greeted by the American woman who had helped him to gain entrance to the United States. At the time of his arrival he had been able only to look his gratitude, knowing not one word of English. On this evening, a year and a half later, he was able to converse in an animated way with his friend about his trip over and events since. The conversation lasted several minutes, but the student never hesitated for a word, his pronunciation was good, and his sentence formation normal.

A young man in another class at the end of five months' term given to the study of Basic wrote an effective account in that medium of what evening school had meant to him.

The Massachusetts experiment, therefore, bids fair to establish the use of Basic in these classes for the foreign-born adults, and if this comes about in Massachusetts, it is likely that other states will adopt the same system. But need one's vision of the work's possibilities stop with the evening school? May not this approach to our language be, as Professor Ogden believes, the means needed for the solution of the English problems of the native-born as well?

LOLA L. COX

[A full account of the Basic English idea, written by its originator, Prof. C. K. Ogden, was published on this page Oct. 3, 1933.]

## *Chinese Students in America*

### *Men and Women of New China Definite in Aims*

**By Arthur A. Young**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

THE American campus is today host to the largest number of Chinese students since 1929. Not for several years have so many young men and women left their homes in China to study in American institutions of higher learning. China, if one is to judge by her new campus representatives, is looking ahead.

Coincident with this growth in Chinese student enrollment is a rebirth of Chinese student activities on the American campus. More than ever before, the Chinese student of today typifies the best that Chinese civilization has to offer. He is, in nine cases out of ten, a leader. Perhaps known for his academic record, or his prowess in athletics, or for distinguished ancestry, he represents what educators have been seeking for a generation—the type of foreign student who can profit best by an exchange of culture with American students.

Recently, Chinese students from Yale, Harvard, Philadelphia, Cornell, Bryn Mawr, Chicago, gathered in New York to celebrate the twenty-fifth birthday of one of the pioneer student organizations on the American campus. Organized on the campus of Colgate University by C. T. Wang, graduate of Yale who later became Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Students' Christian Association has been serving its fellow members for a quarter of a century. Its alumni and alumnae are active in all walks of Chinese life, many performing distinguished service in their native land in education, government, medical and social work.

Among the alumni who attended the dinner was Dr. W. P. Wei, a graduate of Amherst, who served as the association's fifth president. Dr. Wei is now the Chinese Purchasing Agent in the United States. Another was Robert T. K. Kah, now Consul General for China in Chicago. Mr. Kah served with Jimmy Yen, Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, and others, in the Chinese forces in France during the World War—recruits of the association. Two former members, Dr. Francis C. M. Wei, president of Hua Chang College, and President C. J. Lin of Fukien Christian University, are now lecturing in American cities.

For the past 25 years, Chinese students have been in the vanguard of Chinese progress. They have been unceasing in their work against the rigidity of the old order. It was while studying at Columbia that Dr. Hu Shih got the idea that later blossomed into the movement known as "The Chinese Renaissance,"—a movement made possible through modernizing the Chinese written language. They were active in overthrowing the old Manchu dynasty. They led parades and demonstrations against what they felt to be western imperialism. They denounced religious controversies.

"In the United States," said Mr. Charles D. Hurrey, general secretary of the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, "we have heard their protests for many years against unequal treaties and discriminating immigration legislation by the United States and Canada. With unusual patience they have endured much misrepresentation of their country and people in America.

"With the vigorous efforts of these men and women, many Americans are in full sympathy. They recognize that Chinese students have thus been the means of bringing about important changes of attitude and modifications of policy on the part of individuals and organizations in America dealing with China."

The Chinese student of 1935 is quite a different person from the one of 1909. How can one distinguish him from other student ambassadors from abroad?

He is likely to be a graduate student specializing in such fields as political science or electrical engineering. He shows very little interest in Western philosophy and literature. He spends one to three years in the United States. He is about 26 years old.

His father is a business man, sometimes a professor, but seldom an editor. He is usually the first-born, if he is a son, reflecting the practice of providing the eldest son in China with the best possible educational opportunity. If he is not a first-born, he is sure to hold a government or foundation scholarship. He comes from a small family, usually of three.

As a student, he is likely to rank among the best in his class. When he fails in his studies, which is rare, the cause is likely to be insufficient knowledge of English or poor health, not lack of academic ability.

Academically, he knows what he wants. He does not change his courses.

The University of Michigan student goes in for social life more than the Chinese students on many another campus. The Purdue student on the other hand is likely to scorn such activities as reading newspapers, listening to radio, going to movies or attending picnics. On the whole, the Chinese student spends more time in studies than American students; less time in theaters, socials, or concerts.

He consciously suppresses his social and emotional expression. This is largely due to his background and his loneliness in a strange country. In spite of his modern ways when in China, he is conservative about making social engagements with women students on the American campus. He is, however, learning to chum with American-born Chinese, as more and more of the latter are going to college. Toward Japan he is definitely opposed, but he bears no personal animosity against individual Japanese students.

## *Protection for the Creditor*

*You and the Law Series—45*

**By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater**

Counselors at Law

*These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A WISE creditor protects himself before lending money. When the debt is created, he may, for example, stipulate that part of the debtor's property be pledged as collateral. The property is given to the creditor with the understanding that it may be sold to satisfy the debt in whole or in part, if the debt is not paid when due. Should anything be left over after the debt is paid, the balance is returned to him. Should he pay the debt, the property itself is returned. Ownership of the property pledged remains in the debtor throughout.

Property Pledged As Collateral Security for a Loan.

Certain types of property are especially adapted to be pledged as collateral security, as shares of stock, bonds, insurance policies, savings bank books, jewelry, clothing and other personal effects, whose possession can be easily surrendered to the one lending the money.

Pawnbrokers make loans on collateral, but they are not the only ones who use this type of security. Banks, for example, do the same thing, although they usually take stocks, bonds, insurance policies and similar property known as intangibles, while pawnbrokers usually take jewelry, clothing and other personal effects known as tangibles.

Oftentimes a person borrowing money does not wish to give up possession of the property which he is willing to have secure the debt; or the property may be such that the creditor does not wish to take possession of it. In that case it may be mortgaged. Here the title of the property usually passes to the creditor. The debtor keeps the property and title passes back to the debtor. The discharge also should be recorded.

Insufficient security is sometimes taken, or it may depreciate in value during the term of the debt. If the amount received from the sale of the security is not sufficient to pay the full amount of the debt, the debtor is himself liable for the balance, unless a different bargain was made.

Another way of securing a debt is to have a third person guarantee its payment or collectibility. He is usually called a surety or guarantor, and special legal rules govern his relationship to the debtor and creditor.

By statute in some states in the United States a debtor may secure his debt by making an assignment of his future wages. The terms of the statute must be complied with. A certain per cent of his wages as they fall due is paid the creditor. The statute may require that the consent of the employer and of the debtor's wife be obtained before an assignment can be made.

Depreciation and inflation may play havoc with the creditor-debtor relationship, but these are economic phenomena, which the law at present does not recognize.

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## *The Parent*

### *A Dad's Adventures in Friendship With His Boy*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

The Parent column and articles on child education and training have been of invaluable assistance to me. At the time I began reading these features of the Monitor I found them a direct answer to my longing to understand children. My boy is now four years and three months old. I have been teaching in the Sunday School three years and find great pleasure in the enlarged understanding and closer companionship of children. I also find that by understanding more about children my contact with "grown children" has become more harmonious.

In studying over the problem of parenthood, one of the growing and most satisfying thoughts has been the idea of a Daddy's possibility of expressing mother-love. Reflecting upon our true parentage, God as Father and Mother, and the ability of man to express mother-love, I have found it easier to be more tender and kind—qualities which seem to draw the little ones with their most intimate problems. This quality of mother-love is one of the strongest of human affections and I believe any man who will try to express more of it will be amply rewarded in the sweetness of his relationship, not only with children, but with all who enter his presence.

Since my boy took his first steps, the last thing before leaving for the office in the morning, I have been "taking him around the block" in my car. This began in a most casual manner. Like most boys he was interested in my preparations to leave home for work and followed me to the car. I invited him in and we took a turn around a small circular park about 40 feet in diameter in front of the house. First it was one turn, then two, then up to the corner and back, and then around a city block. Later the ride was extended to more blocks and now it has developed into a dozen and sometimes miles of country roads.

During the rides we sometimes get out of the car to explore inviting parks or to take walks through wooded sections where we find beautiful trees, flowers, landscapes, birds, lakes and many other interesting things. Recently we visited a great electric power house in our vicinity, through which we were conducted by a guide. Of course these extended trips have necessitated our starting earlier in order that I may reach the office when needed there. There seems no end to the possibilities of trips which this coming summer may include, such activities as early morning swims, wild flower excursions and bird observation trips.

These trips have been taken practically every morning except Sunday for over three years. During these periods alone with my boy I have many golden opportunities for teaching and demonstrating the rules of correct living and thinking in the light of my experience.

As an aid to discipline the value of these trips has been unquestionably great. The ride is always taken upon Daddy's invitation and never allowed to become a matter-of-course habit. It is always regarded as a privilege and it has been necessary to withhold the invitation only two or three times on account of disobedience. However out of sorts the boy seems to be upon arising, at the end of the trip his entire outlook upon life has usually been changed. A long trip is usually followed by a shorter one to keep the drives within the bounds of reason.

Another benefit has been derived from the boy's being allowed to choose his own route. He is made to feel that this is his ride for his special privilege and so far as he keeps within the rules of good judgment he can choose every direction to take until the time allowed for the trip has expired, when Daddy chooses the shortest route home.

Needless to say I look forward to these trips with great joy.

The Parent column and other interesting articles are clipped and filed in my general Monitor scrapbook which is arranged as follows: 8½x14 sheets are numbered consecutively from 1. The articles are cross-indexed on 3x5 cards and then pasted on the numbered sheets which are placed in vertical file folders and filed in my personal office file drawer. The cards are filed in regular 3x5 card index drawers in alphabetical order. The information on the card is, for example: On the card headed "E—Scrapbook" is entered "Explaining, Patient, 80," meaning that the article entitled "Patient Explaining" may be found on page 80 of the general scrapbook file. On another card headed "G—Scrapbook" might be found the name of the author. This file has become a valuable quick reference storehouse of ready material for the solving of many problems, thanks to the multitude of thoughtful contributors to these Monitor pages.

(Mr.) L. H. B.


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# Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

*A Saturday Page*

## Notable English Pottery Sale

*By "Collector"*

London

ADMIRERS of old English pottery had a red-letter week when the collection formed by the late Lord Revelstoke during a period of 40 years was disposed of by Puttick & Simpson's at their galleries, which were once the studio occupied by the painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds. No such important collection has appeared on the market for many years.

It comprised more than 850 lots and took four days to dispose of. It is likely to set the standard of values in this branch of collecting for many a day to come. Pottery from the factories of Leeds, Staffordshire, Liverpool, Bristol, Wedgwood, Whieldon and Astbury, solid agate ware, salt glaze, slipware, Nottingham and Fulham brown glazed stoneware, old English Delft, Bristol and Dublin Delft, Lambeth, Liverpool, Wincanton and Brislington—all these and others were represented by superb examples.

**Products of a Century and a Half**

The collection ranged in date from the early Stuart to the late Georgian period. None of those attending the sale expected prices recalling the frequently fanciful sums paid before the war, but keen bidding quickly became apparent. The solid agate ware items, principally with blue, brown and cream coloring, were the outstanding features of the opening day and good average prices were recorded.

High lights were three octagonal coffee-pots and covers. These together realized £157. The principal one, from the well-known Edkins collection, was won for £60 by a woman bidder acting, I understand, for the famous Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. Another uncommon piece was a circular sugar-basin and cover of baluster form. This brought £42.

Great interest was shown by the audience in some quaint figures of cats in salt-glaze solid agate. Seven of these droll felines changed hands for £178. The champion of the cats was apparently a seated example, the body brown and white, splashed with blue and with white face and brown eyes, five inches high. This sold for £37. The same sum, £37, was paid by the new owner of a fascinating 2½ inch figure of a hare, the body brown and white and with white face, brown eyes and blue ears.

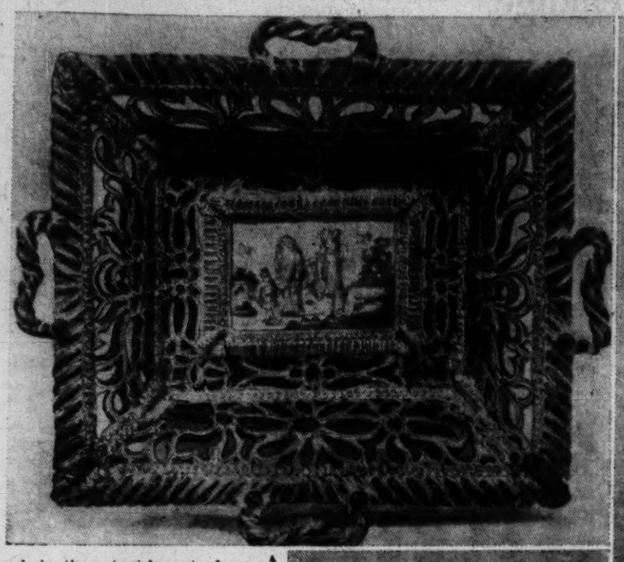
In the Staffordshire section a Ralph Wood jug, modeled as the head of a satyr, attracted much attention. It brought £42; a Toby jug by the same maker, 9¾ inches high, fetched £23. An Astbury jug, modeled as figures and a dog grouped round a tree-trunk, signed J. Voysz, 1788, found a ready buyer at £54. A collection of Leeds ware catalogued in some 50 lots, brought nearly £300, much to the astonishment of some of those present. The afternoon's total was more than £2200.

Four silverware items on the second day aroused considerable interest. The principal was a Tomas Toft dish decorated with portraits of King Charles II and Catherine of Braganza. Although much repaired this brought £115. Another dish, with a fleur de lys design by John Wright, brought £52, and a posset-pot with initial and the date "1695" £73. In the white salt glaze section moderate prices were the rule, the highest being £44, given for a model of a Chinese pagoda, 27¾ inches high, a sum considerably less than that given for it by its late owner. The salt glaze decorated in enamel colors, on the other hand, found ready buyers. A coffee-pot with domed cover, painted with roses on a turquoise ground, brought £110, a teapot £71 and a chocolate pot and cover, painted with Chinese garden scenes, £52.

**Delft Dominates Third Day**

The chief item on the third day was the Lambeth Delft bowl known as Isaac Walton's Minnow Bowl, painted with fish in blue on a powdered manganese ground, the interior with flower sprays in the Chinese taste in blue, 12 inches in diameter. This fell to a bid of 56 guineas. A set of six Lambeth Delft "Mery Man" plates made 46 guineas, and a charming Brislington Delft layette basket, said to have been made for the first Duke of Grafton, 40 guineas.

The items on the concluding day consisted mainly of Bristol Delft, the chief piece of which was the famous Ackland bowl, with cover. It is painted with the arms of the Carpenter's Company, the date 1709 and the initials of Isaac Terett, president of the company for that year and the motto, "Honor God." In the interior is a landscape painted by Thomas Frank. There was keen competition for this magnificent piece, the final bid being one of 220 guineas. Thanks to the efforts of the National Art Collecting Fund it will in future, I understand, be on exhibition at the Bristol Museum. The total of the four days amounted to £6,300. This was considered eminently satisfactory.



*A public sale of Lord Revelstoke's early English earthenware, held in London within the last few weeks, included many pieces of unusual quality by collectors' rating. The prices brought were in many cases thought to be high, considering the market of late years. The layette basket at the left, above, is of Brislington Delft, 19½ inches wide, and sold for 40 guineas. The pot, next in line, is of agateware, 10 inches high, is counted a rarity, and brought £60.*

*At the right, top, is a much-admired Bristol Delft bowl with cover, 19 inches in diameter. The panels are painted in Chinese taste, in polychrome. It sold for 220 guineas. Seven salt glaze agateware cats, similar to one at the left, below, brought £178, while the brown-and-white, blue-eared hare sold for £37. Crude great plates or chargers, with slip decoration marked "Toft" and made around 1670-80, always sell high. The one pictured is 17¾ inches in diameter and went for £115. "Isaac Walton's Minnow Bowl," 12 inches in diameter, seen at the right, below, sold for 56 guineas. It is of Lambeth Delft, possibly dating with Toft's work.*

## 'Sing, Old House'

*By Carl Greenleaf Beede*

ON THE shelf of goodly length that was already needed for volumes relating to early American dwellings, space must now be made for another, written by Marion Nichol Rawson and entitled "Sing, Old House." E. P. Dutton & Co. are the publishers and the price is $5.00.

There must be much more than fashion in the attention that so many are giving to houses that were built long enough ago to have been the homes of four to eight successive generations. The mere sound of the words, "old house" strikes happily the ears of thousands who may care little for the furnishings we have come to know as antiques. To one collector who may want a building contemporary with such objects that he has acquired, there are probably a score who care little for his treasures but who greatly desire the house.

Although age comes in as desired old-house data, sometimes of satisfaction, or even of pride, many years' history seems not to be necessary for one's wish to have, and to his contentment in having—An Old House. The simple forms followed most by builders as late as the 1840s are of themselves appealing to the eye, even of the untrained.

**Satisfying and Common Types**

Their proportions seem to have been decided by some prevalent but sensitive and untaught standards, that may acocunt for the hundreds which are scattered throughout the eastern states. These standards seem to have been applied quite unconsciously by rural builders, or else their conscious art is so fine that it seems unstudied.

Anyway, the familiar farmhouse of around 1800, about 30 feet by 40, with one or two stories and roof of a certain pitch, that delights us with its ells and sheds, got all its satisfying lines and angles through the natural good taste of men whose descendants we are in taste if not in blood. They planned and built their homes affectionately, we believe, although neither records nor tradition may carry evidence of it.

Clearly, it seems there is atavism in our liking for these sometimes abandoned abodes. For several generations their kind was thought of lightly and very many of them were neglected if not deserted. Out of style, no one for nearly a century thought of building their like as a new house. Now nothing seems to satisfy so well, for a summer home or permanent retreat, as some choice from those that have stood from one to two and a half centuries. They seem to promise, in their contrast to our customary abodes, a fuller escape than any other form we know, from our often irksome routine. Their mere outward lines are eloquent of interests and occupations that to think of, even, is likely to transport us completely in thought, far away from schedules, assignments, interviews—from all the endlessly varied and accustomed uses of the day's hours.

**Settings May Multiply Charm**

So often the surroundings of these weathered dwellings are such as to make an otherwise desirable house seem an irresistible one, as its guarding shrubbery and sheltering trees blend nature's loveliness with a builder's gracious lines. Often, again, some engaging site stays in the mind as a part of one's thought of an old house. And how endlessly different are those that can fill our hearts with content.

It may be that the old house we remember best is on a slope among low hills that protect it from the north and the west winter winds. Its fields are to the east and south, and quite near the house a goodly brook falls and glides from the west woodland, passes under a rude stone highway bridge and meanders through the eastward meadows. To the north the tree-covered, low slopes hide high, distant mountains, but south and east their ranges stretch languidly, as flows the stream in the meadow.

To another, the old house of his thought has settled itself, deep, strong and low into the sound earth of a high open hilltop. It has faced its chief windows toward the wide bowl of a valley, where two church spires a mile away make one aware that a village surrounds them. Save for two short breaks, mountain ranges on all sides, near or far, appear to guard this extended outlook.

Overlooking a near-by lake with hilly shores thickly wooded, may be another person's vision of the old house of desire and of memory. There are still farmer's fields surrounding it, but the farmer has gone and the forest is creeping back to recapture what the first settlers struggled to free. This old house also flattens itself out on the hill crest, while to the south the lake stretches for miles between hills of differing heights.

But it is within that one feels more intimately a contact with another and simpler manner of living, as each former home is almost certain to have touches of personal choice or taste in its planning or its details. Mrs. Rawson gives a well-balanced attention to outward and inner aspects, as she comments on studies that have taken her through all the states from Georgia to Maine.

Roofs, outer walls, windows, doors, chimneys, inner walls, stairways, hardware—these are some of the chapter subjects. Abundant are the observations of noticeable variations among each of these features, recorded assiduously throughout the area. Facile with the pencil as well as with the pen, the author enlivens the pages with some 140 sketches that testify further to her sensitive and clear observation.

Her enthusiasm seems ever abundant and her data without limit, as within a page are citations and comparisons of sheathing in Salem, Mass., Williamsburg, Va., South Carolina, New Jersey and Maryland. Again, certain gambrel roofs located in seven states are mentioned for marked features within the space of half a page, leaving one reader a bit giddy and breathless. This prevailing manner gives the impression that the author has a large store of information that would be of much greater value if it were arranged and offered more deliberately. Without doubt this book will give added strength to the movements in several states for preserving buildings of the 1600s and 1700s. Of the former, 461 are recorded in 14 states, with the author's admission that the list is tentative and subject to additions and corrections.

Eager fondness for all such heritages, and even for those that date much later, led her to long travel and research, with enthusiasm and healthy sentiment. That "Sing, Old House" has potency as a mental stimulant, along with its importance as a source of information, is apparent in the digressions taken by the writer of these comments.

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## The 'Little House' Around the Corner

*By Helen Johnson Keyes*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York

HOUSES, particularly little houses, excite the imagination. A flight of swift white steps, a slender-columned portico, and a paneled door with a big knob and a gleaming knocker! We stand listening to the voice of our own eagerness as the announcement pounds upon the air, knowing that when the door opens a drama will unfold.

If anyone doubts the fascination of a domestic interior, let him stand at the corner of Park Avenue and 39th Street and watch the throngs entering and waiting to enter a small Georgian house of the American Colonial type. It has been built to demonstrate in the midst of urban towers and brown stone façades the greater urbanity of white clapboards and geraniums. The attendance has averaged over 2000 daily since the house opened on November 6, at an admission price of 10 cents. The receipts are given, in lieu of rent, to the Bowery Savings Bank, owner of the plot which has been withdrawn from the market for at least a year as a donation by the bank to the enterprise.

The New York Committee of Better Homes in America under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Brown Melony, is responsible for this reminder of non-urban, urban delights; and Roger H. Bullard and Clifford C. Wendchak, architects, have made the idea concrete. The "Little House," as it is called, has eight rooms. Additional to these are a rumpus room in the basement, a garage which one enters from a rear vestibule, and an attic.

**Efficiency Expert and Decorator Collaborate**

Miss Elizabeth Parker and Dr. Lillian Gilbreth are responsible for the interior decorations and working equipment. Miss Parker has made both gracious and convenient the living room, dining room and two bedrooms, with their baths and closets. Dr. Gilbreth has installed a thoroughly efficient and pleasant kitchen, an adjoining "clothery," which is adapted to sewing, laundry work and housekeeping records, and a frolicsome nursery arranged for the co-operating happiness of child and mother.

Sources of purchase and itemized prices are available only on request, for nothing is labeled. It is stated that Miss Parker has achieved her portion of the furnishings for $2000, and that Dr. Gilbreth has supplied, at a cost of $1500, the working centers of this home with an equipment which makes possible the greatest efficiency. This indicates that charm and economy of labor may be purchased with a currency of bi-metallism—ingenuity and dollars.

It is in harmony with the palette of 1934 that the walls of the living room and the dining room should be painted a flat white. The ruffled glass curtains are also white, but there are glazed chintz over-draperies, lacquer-red inside the built-in corner bookshelves and a sofa upholstered in the same shade of corduroy. The various jewel tones picked up out of the window draperies and repeated in upholstery, small prints and decorative objects, introduce a pleasing effect, as if some fleeing brigand had spilled his bagful of jewels against a snowdrift.

The furniture is mahogany in eighteenth century forms. One can see that when the logs of wood or nuggets of coal begin to blaze in the hospitable fireplace, faced with gray stone and mantled with white wood, it will be a very jolly room indeed; but no more so than in the season when the garden is blooming beyond the generous windows.

**Lacquer Red Dining Furniture**

The dining room is decidedly original in treatment. The table and chairs are of red lacquer metal, modern not only in material but also in design. Nevertheless, a Chippendale motif has been introduced in the skirt and in the latticed chair backs. A buffet of red lacquered wood enters into the same modernized Chippendale feeling. The window that nearly spans the end of the room is charmingly treated with narrow glass shelves let into the casing but free of the sash. On these plants and vines sparkle.

The kitchen is Dr. Gilbreth's exposition of well-formulated housekeeping. It offers as its greatest gift to easy labor a series of surfaces, all of the same height, and this the right one, estimated by the distance of elbows from the floor. Also, the objects are in that relation to one another which most effectually diminishes footsteps. The walls are done in white composition tile and white enamel appears in sink, range, refrigerator and cupboards; the working surfaces introduce a grey-toned hard surface applied over wood, which cannot burn nor blister under acids. Red geraniums bloom on the white window curtains and red and green contrast brightly with each other in the utensils. Beyond the kitchen is the clothery and near it the garage, which is now a studio for the Columbia Broadcasting System, a contributor to the enterprise and the provider of educational programs related to the Little House and to home making in general.

Upstairs Miss Parker has again expressed her pleasure in white backgrounds, this time in the owners' bedroom. In the wall paper against a blue-green ground sprays of white dogwood make perpetual spring. The twin beds and lamp table are white and the dressing table wears a stiff white organdy petticoat, like the windows. A mahogany chest, a rust carpet and a sepia-toned armchair are the earthy tones out of which flowers bloom.

**Doubly a Boy's Room**

Her second bedroom is designed for two brothers, and it has been furnished not only for boys but by boys. The furniture was bought in unfinished wood and painted in ivory with orange trimmings by the Greenwich House Workshop boys in their cabinet work classes. Brown covers give masculinity to the twin studio couches. Orange-toned tolle with American historical scenes suggest, where they hang at the cozy windows, a broad and extended view of life's landscape. Closet space, including doors, has been cleverly utilized in each room.

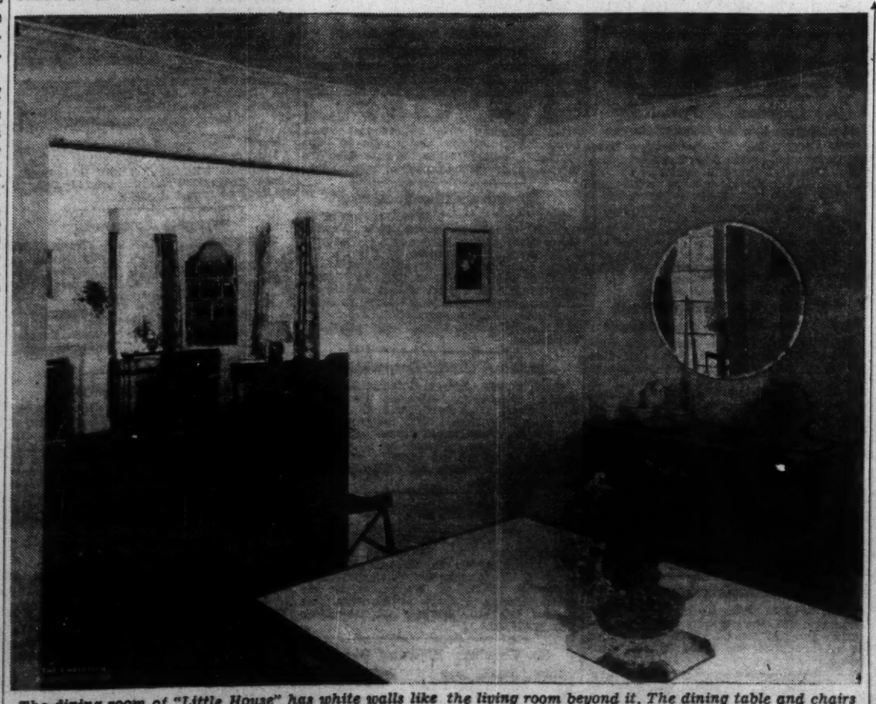
The nursery was planned with a view to progressive time. The baby may grow into the little child and learn his letters by playing, "Here we go round the mulberry bush!" with that gay circle of playmates who dance around the center of the linoleum-covered floor, and whose surname is Alphabet. Besides a clothes closet and a bathroom, there is a toy cupboard with adjustable shelves for mounting stature. The crib is specially designed and is of unpainted but highly polished wood, with rounded corners and high sides that descend. It can be transformed, by some interchanges of parts, into a twin for that more adult bed that companions it. Various devices, such as wheel tables and transferrable racks, aid mother or nurse in the necessary ministrations. This room, furthermore, is served by an auxiliary unit in the kitchen, a "cabinetor," in which utensils and supplies for the baby's cookery are kept by themselves.

It is a house which makes family life pleasant for the reason that, although it enhances the business of home making, it builds no wall of China around the domestic domain. On the contrary, it flings open its windows and door upon wider horizons and says, "See, here is time; go out and spend it."

Such a house, with its garden and picket fence, seems a shy visitor to the heart of the metropolis, surrounded as it is by towering skyscrapers, the highest of them only three or four blocks away. Perhaps its simple charm and moderate cost will lead some to desert the city's crowding for the suburb's space.

Bert Lawson Photos

*In "Little House," the model home erected on a vacant Park Avenue lot in New York City, the nursery furniture is adapted to the child's successive needs as it grows in stature and changes in tastes. But the letters are set into the linoleum to stay.*



*The dining room of "Little House" has white walls like the living room beyond it. The dining table and chairs are of metal, painted Venetian red; the table top is of glass. Chintz curtains, red within the bookcases, judicious light touches of blue and green in fabrics or decorative objects—all these within walls of white combine in an effect of quiet and sparkling simplicity in the living room.*

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MA-33

Listed Stock Quotations

# Quiet and Irregular Movement in Today's New York Market

Commodity a Money Marke

## Traders Cautious And Stocks Move In Uneven Range

### Operations on Exchange Are Restricted—Specialty Issues Feature

*By Forrest Price*

Traders are growing cautious.

Their timidity today was reflected in restricted operations on the New York Stock Exchange.

Total transfers for the short session footed up to 500,000 shares.

There was no particular reason for wariness on the part of market traders. But they just did not know whether to buy or sell.

So they took to the sidelines.

What little business was transacted was in a few selected specialties. And price movements were irregular.

The close was firm.

The Hahn Department Store issues were comparatively active. The preferred moved forward more than 2 points, and the common a good fraction. Curtis Publishing got up 3 points. Cuban American Sugar improved more than 2.

Auburn Auto also gave a good account of itself, moving up 2½. Simms Petroleum, United Corporation, Pacific Coast first preferred and American Telephone recorded gains ranging from a good fraction to more than a point. New York Shipbuilding, Celanese and Chicago Pneumatic Tube preferred made good gains.

On the down side of the market with losses of a point to more than 2 points were Goodrich preferred, Sloss Sheffield, Westinghouse Air-brake, Kresge preferred and American Woolen preferred.

Bond movement was irregular, and price changes were mixed.

Among the commodities cotton and sugar were lower. The grains moved erratically.

Appraisal by the financial community of President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday revealed that it was fairly well received. The fact that it offered little opportunity for adverse criticism by Wall Street would seem to indicate its generally favorable acceptance.

Anyway as a market factor it had no influence one way or another. And that is something.

Some professionals are wondering if it is not about time for the market to have a good setback. Its rather protracted rise without much of a reaction since the upward movement started is about the only ground on which bear traders have to stand.

However, it is pointed out that as business conditions furnish the foundation for stock market movements, and since business is and for some time has been steadily improving, any price recession of importance is unlikely, and should a reaction occur it would be of short duration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Stocks backed and filled rather listlessly in today's brief market session, and most of the leaders were unable to get out of a narrow fractional range.

Improvement was shown by some of the motor, traction and specialty issues. The close was steady.

After overnight study of the President's message to Congress, speculative forces seemingly concluded that the administrative program was about in line with expectations, and contained little that could be considered as an immediate market stimulus.

### Wall Street Cheered

The financial district, at the same time, was moderately cheered by the assertions of the Chief Executive that spending for public works to cut unemployment would be kept within the Government's credit.

This was interpreted in some quarters as anti-inflationary and as an indication that funds for relief projects would be raised through orthodox methods. The failure of the message to mention price-raising or prospective monetary policies was also viewed as constructive.

—Of more importance to the equities market, it was felt in some board rooms, was the budget message which is to be delivered to Congress Monday. It was hoped this would provide a bullish influence which would enable stocks to resume their upward trend. It was realized, however, that, in view of existing uncertainties, the President might present an "open-end" budget.

Some of the building shares found friends on the strength of possible profits connected with the national public works program. Automotive issues were active and firm as the New York Automobile Show opened and hopes for expanded sales grew brighter. The better tone in the traction group reflected the belief that unification of the New York companies was near. The rails did not follow through on their yesterday's advance and most of the utilities did virtually nothing.

### Bond Movement Irregular

Th bond market drew only a limited trading interest today and price movements were rather mixed all through the list.

Sellers found markets thin in a fairly long list of loans, and accepted fractionally lower prices for small offerings. Issues thus affected included Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 at 25⅛. Santa Fe 4s at 107⅜, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 57½, St. Paul 5s at 24½, Erie 5s at 72½, International Telephone 5s at 68, Pennsylvania general 4½s at 105⅞, and Shell Union Oil 5s at 102¼.

Obligations of Chile Copper, Consolidated Gas of New York, Kansas Gas & Electric, North American Company, Pacific Gas, Phillips Petroleum, Southern Railway and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were up fractions. Bonds of the power and light companies showed uniform improvement.

U. S. Governments continued to move narrowly in light dealings. Treasury 4¼s of 1952 yielded 5-32ds of a point to 113.8 and 3s of 1946-48 were off 4-32ds at 100.28. Against these losses other Treasurys moved up 1-32d to 3-32ds. The guaranteed loans held close to the previous closing levels.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last | Jan. 5 | Jan. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅛ | 6 | | Adams Express | 400 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - | 7⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - | 7 |
| 113 | 91¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 500 | 114¼ | 113¾ | 114¼ | 114¼ | |
| 33⅜ | 13⅜ | | Airway Elec App | 800 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | - | 1⅝ |
| 23⅞ | 16⅜ | .60† | Alaska-Juneau | 1300 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | |
| 5¼ | 1½ | h | Alleghany Corp | 500 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | - | 1¾ |
| 16⅛ | 4½ | h | Allegh pf ww 3xx | 100 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 7 | |
| 14⅜ | 3⅝ | h | Alleghany pf xw | 100 | 8⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | - | |
| 160¾ | 118⅜ | 6 | Allied Chem | 600 | 141 | 140½ | 140½ | 139 | |
| 23⅜ | 10⅜ | | Allis Chalmers | 500 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 17¼ | 16½ | |
| 20⅛ | 11⅛ | .25e | Alpha Port Com | 1100 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | 19 | |
| 48 | 25⅛ | 2 | Am Ac Ch Del | 700 | 50⅛ | 50¼ | 50½ | 50⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 6¼ | | Am Crystal Sug | 200 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | - | 7⅞ |
| 72⅞ | 48⅛ | | Am Crys Sug pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | - | |
| 38 | 19½ | .80 | Am Brake S&F | 10 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60⅛ |
| 114¾ | 90¼ | 4† | Am Can | 200 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29⅝ |
| 70⅝ | 46¼ | 3† | Am Chicle | 500 | 116 | 115½ | 116 | 116 | |
| 62½ | 20¾ | | Am Com Alcohol | 500 | 68⅞ | 68½ | 68⅞ | 68 | |
| 5 | 1⅛ | | Am Encaustic T | 1200 | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31⅞ | 31¼ | |
| 30 | 11⅜ | | Am & For Pow | 500 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 17½ | 6⅜ | | Am & For Pow pf | 400 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅝ | |
| 10½ | 3⅜ | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 200 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20 | |
| 42¼ | 17¾ | | Am Hide & L | 100 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | - | 7⅞ |
| 10 | 3 | | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | - | 5½ |
| 45¼ | 25¼ | 6 | Am Ice | 100 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | - | 24½ |
| 11 | 4¾ | | Am Ice pf | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | - | 3¾ |
| | 1½ | | Am International | 100 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 38⅜ | 14½ | | Am La France | 500 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | - | |
| 27⅝ | 12⅞ | | Am Locomotive | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | - | |
| 91 | 63 | | Am Metal | 500 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| 12¼ | 3 | | Am Metal 6% | 400 | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16½ | 15¾ | |
| 26¼ | 9½ | 1¼ | Am Power & Lt | 200 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 78 | |
| 29⅞ | 11½ | 1½ | Am P&L 5% pf | 800 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | |
| 17⅜ | 10 | | Am P&L 6% pf | 600 | 11⅞ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11 | |
| 24⅜ | 13½ | | Am Radiator | 1500 | 15 | 13¾ | 15⅛ | 13¾ | |
| 67 | 36 | 4 | Am Rolling Mill | 1300 | 23¼ | 22½ | 23¼ | 22¾ | |
| 2⅜ | ⅝ | | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - | |
| 30 | 19⅜ | 2 | Am Ship & Com | 200 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | - | |
| 51¼ | 30½ | | Am Shipbuilding | 100 | 25 | 23⅞ | 25 | 24 | |
| 26½ | 10½ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 1800 | 39½ | 38¾ | 39½ | 39 | |
| 92 | 59⅞ | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 200 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 72 | 46 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 123½ | 100⅛ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 400 | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66¾ | 66 | |
| 28⅜ | 23¾ | | Am Typ F pf (h) | 1200 | 105⅝ | 104⅜ | 105½ | 104⅞ | |
| 80 | 54 | 6 | Am Wat W & E | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14½ | |
| 17½ | 7 | | Am Watlpf | 900 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 83¾ | 36 | | Am Woolen | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 50⅛ | 36½ | | Am Woolen pf | 400 | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 17⅜ | 6¼ | | Am Zinc L&S pf | 500 | 44 | 42⅜ | 43 | - | 44⅜ |
| 24⅜ | 13½ | .60 | Anaconda Cop | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | - | |
| 10⅛ | 4⅜ | | Anchor Cap | 1800 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | 11⅜ | |
| 7⅞ | 3¾ | | Andes Copper | 800 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅝ | |
| 39⅛ | 26¼ | 1 | A P W Paper | 200 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5 | |
| 103 | 76½ | 7 | Archer Daniels | 500 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | - | |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | | Armour Del pf | 500 | 38⅛ | 38½ | 38⅞ | 38⅜ | |
| 8⅜ | 3 | | Armour Ill | 800 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5¾ | |
| 85 | 54 | | Armour Ill pf | 300 | 86⅜ | 86 | 86⅜ | - | |
| 8⅜ | 3 | | Arnold Constable | 200 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | - | |
| 18¼ | 7¼ | .80 | Asso Dry Goods | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 73¾ | 45¼ | 2e | Atchison T&SF | 1800 | 54¼ | 54 | 54¼ | 54¾ | |
| 90 | 70⅝ | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 88½ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86 | |
| 54¼ | 20¾ | | Atl Coast Line | 1200 | 36 | 35 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | |
| 35¼ | 21½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1100 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25⅜ | 25 | |
| 16¼ | 5½ | | Atlas Tack | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - | |
| 57⅜ | 16½ | | Auburn Auto | 2900 | 28¼ | 26 | 28⅛ | 25⅜ | |
| 10¾ | 3¾ | | Aviation Corp Del | 900 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅜ | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 4½ | | Baldwin Loco | 400 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 64¾ | 16¼ | | Baldwin Loco pf | 500 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 34½ | 13⅛ | | Balt & Ohio | 1800 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14¼ | |
| 37⅜ | 15¼ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17½ | |
| 10 | 5⅞ | | Barnsdall A | 500 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6⅞ | |
| 19¾ | 10¼ | | Beatrice Cream | 100 | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | |
| 101 | 55 | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 100 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100 | |
| 15¼ | 8⅞ | .50b | Belding Hem | 100 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12⅜ | |
| 23⅞ | 9¾ | | Bendix Aviation | 1100 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | |
| 19⅜ | 12¼ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 800 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | |
| 40 | 26 | | Best & Co | 800 | 36¼ | 35½ | 35⅝ | 36½ | |
| 48½ | 24⅛ | | Bethlehem Steel | 1900 | 33 | 31⅜ | 33 | 32 | |
| 40 | 19¼ | | Bigelow Sanford | 100 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24 | |
| 16¼ | 6 | | Blaw Knox | 900 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ | 11 | |
| 26 | 17 | .40 | Bloomingdale | 500 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 56⅛ | 28 | | Blementhal pf | 20 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 117⅛ | 63¼ | | Boeing Airplane | 300 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9½ | |
| 68¾ | 44½ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 900 | 59½ | 59 | 59¼ | 59¼ | |
| 82¼ | 19⅞ | 1.60 | Borden | 600 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25 | 24½ | |
| 31 | 16⅛ | 1† | Borg Warner | 800 | 31 | 30½ | 31 | 30⅞ | |
| 28⅜ | 12 | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 500 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 27⅝ | |
| 27½ | 14 | 2 | Briggs & Strat | 100 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 44⅞ | 29¼ | 1½b | Brooklyn Man T | 500 | 40¾ | 39¾ | 40⅜ | 39⅛ | |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | | Brooklyn Queens | 400 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 58¼ | 31½ | .6 | Brooklyn Q pf | 100 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| 14⅛ | 6¾ | | Bucyrus Erie | 300 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 6 | |
| 75 | 50 | 2 | Bucyrus E cv pf | 100 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅜ | |
| 44 | 16 | | Bucyrus E pf | 30 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 69 | |
| 15½ | 5⅞ | | Budd Mfg pf | 70 | 29½ | 29 | 29¼ | 29¾ | |
| 15½ | 4 | | Bullard | 400 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | |
| 19⅜ | 10½ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 20 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | - | |
| 32¾ | 13¾ | | Byers | 400 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15½ | |
| 67⅞ | 40 | | Byers pf | 300 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44⅜ | 18¾ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 800 | 39½ | 39 | 39 | 39½ | |
| 1¾ | ½ | | Callahan Z & L | 600 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | | Calumet & Hecla | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 29½ | 12½ | 1 | Campbell W&C | 300 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 18¼ | 10⅞ | | Canada Dry | 700 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | |
| 38¼ | 28½ | 2 | Canadian Pacific | 4400 | 13⅜ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 12⅞ | |
| 3⅜ | 26¾ | 3 | Cannon Mills | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 86¾ | 35 | | Capital Admin pf | 130 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | |
| 21 | 2 | 1 | Case Thresh | 2600 | 59¾ | 58½ | 59¼ | 58⅞ | |
| 44⅞ | 17½ | | Caterpillar Trac | 800 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | 38⅜ | |
| 57⅛ | 11⅞ | | Celanese Corp | 2800 | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34¾ | 33¾ | |
| 4 | 1 | | Celotex Co (h) | 200 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | |
| 22¾ | 6½ | | Celotex Co pf | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 32½ | 18⅜ | 1½ | Celotex Co pf (h) | 550 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | 19½ | |
| 44½ | 30¼ | 2 | Central Aguirre | 100 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23⅜ | |
| 7¾ | 3¼ | | Cerro de Pasco | 2600 | 46¼ | 45½ | 46¼ | 45⅝ | |
| 35 | 17½ | | Certain-Teed | 300 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 5¾ | |
| 48⅜ | 34 | 2½ | Certain-Teed pf | 180 | 29¾ | 28⅞ | 29¾ | 28⅞ | |
| 48⅜ | 39½ | 2.80 | Chesapeake Corp | 300 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44 | |
| 8 | 1⅝ | | Chi & E Ill pf (h) | 500 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 3½ | | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2¼ | |
| 8½ | 2 | | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | |
| 13¼ | 3½ | | Chi Mil & St P | 400 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 3½ | 1½ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 700 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 28 | 8⅝ | | Chi & N'western | 100 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 97⅜ | 38⅜ | | Chi & N'west pf | 900 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6¾ | |
| 28¾ | 14¼ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 900 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10¼ | |
| 6¼ | 1⅜ | | Chi Pneu T pf | 1800 | 67⅜ | 66¾ | 67⅜ | 66¾ | |
| 30⅜ | 19¼ | 2 | Chi Rk I & P (h) | 1600 | 24¾ | 23½ | 24½ | 23⅜ | |
| 11⅝ | 3¾ | 2 | Chickasha Cot O | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 60⅜ | 29¼ | 1 | Childs Company | 100 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29¼ | |
| 24⅜ | 17¼ | 2 | Chrysler | 700 | 63¾ | 61½ | 63¼ | 61½ | |
| 92½ | 67 | 6½ | City Ice & Fuel | 6200 | 42¼ | 41½ | 42¼ | 41½ | |
| 11⅛ | 3⅜ | | City Ice & F pf | 500 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20 | |
| 21⅛ | 3⅜ | | City Stores (h) | 20 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90 | |
| 28⅛ | 9¾ | .50 | City Stores vtc (h) | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1 | |
| 8¾ | 3⅜ | | Colgate-Palm-P | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - | |
| 19¼ | 6⅜ | | Colo F & I (h) | 800 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 78¼ | 52 | 6 | Columbia Gas | 600 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 41⅜ | 21½ | 1§ | Columbia G pf A | 700 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | |
| 77¼ | 58 | 3.40 | Columbia Pic vtc | 100 | 57 | 57 | 57 | - | |
| 40¼ | 18⅝ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 100 | 74½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| 53 | 38 | 3 | Comm Credit | 900 | 40¼ | 39¾ | 40⅛ | 40 | |
| 110 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 100 | 53 | 53 | 53 | - | |
| 30½ | 23½ | 1¾ | Comm Cr 7% pf | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 30¼ | 24 | 2 | Com Cr 8% pf B | 20 | 29 | 29 | 29 | - | |
| 61 | 35¾ | 2† | Comm Inv Tr | 10 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29½ | |
| 36¾ | 15¾ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 600 | 59½ | 58 | 59½ | 58½ | |
| 3¾ | 1 | | Comwlth & So | 7400 | 23 | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| 52¾ | 21½ | 6 | Comwlth&S 6pf | 3200 | 11¼ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 35⅝ | 22 | 1.60 | Congoleum Nairn | 100 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| 6¼ | 1⅝ | | Consol Film Ind | 700 | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ | 34 | |
| 20⅜ | 10⅜ | 2g | Consol Film I pf | 600 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 47⅜ | 18½ | 1 | Consol Gas | 300 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | 20 | |
| 95 | 71 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 3400 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | 20 | |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | | Consol Laundries | 100 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | |
| 14¼ | 7¼ | .42b | Consol Oil | 100 | 13⅜ | 13¾ | 13¾ | - | |
| 2½ | ½ | | Consol Textile | 1500 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | | Container A | 3800 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | - | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | | Container B | 400 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| 23⅛ | 6 | | Cont Baking B | 200 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 64½ | 56¾ | 2.40 | Cont Can | 100 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 36⅛ | 23⅜ | 1.20† | Cont Dis Fibre | 800 | 65⅞ | 65¾ | 65⅞ | 65¼ | |
| 23¾ | 13⅛ | .40 | Cont Insurance | 500 | 40⅜ | 39¾ | 40⅜ | 39⅝ | |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | .50b | Cont Oil | 11600 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | 11 | |
| 51 | 40 | 3 | Corn Exchange | 1600 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19 | 19 | |
| 84½ | 55½ | 3 | Corn Products | 20 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| 97⅜ | 73⅜ | | Coty | 1400 | 66 | 65⅝ | 66 | 65⅞ | |
| 36¼ | 28 | 2† | Cream of Wheat | 500 | 65⅝ | 64½ | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | |
| 36¼ | 18¾ | 1g | Crown Cork & S | 400 | 36¼ | 36⅛ | 36¼ | 36½ | |
| 38⅜ | 17 | | Crucible Steel | 200 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 3⅛ | ⅞ | | Cuba Co | 100 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24 | |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | | Cuba Ry pf | 100 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ | |
| 65 | 20½ | | Cuban Am Sug | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | |
| 52⅝ | 37 | 2½ | Cuban Am S pf | 3800 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6½ | 5⅞ | |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | | Cudahy Packing | 450 | 46 | 43½ | 46 | 43⅞ | |
| 14⅜ | 6½ | .65b | Curtis Publishg | 100 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | - | |
| 10⅛ | 5 | | Curtis Pub pf | 600 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | 21½ | |
| 25⅛ | 16⅞ | .60 | Curtiss-Wright | 500 | 98 | 95⅜ | 97 | 95 | |
| 12⅝ | 11 | .60 | Curtiss-Wright A | 800 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 38⅜ | 28 | 1.80 | Curtis Hammer | 100 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18¼ | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —D— | | | | | | |
| 34⅛ | 10¼ | | Deere & Co | 2900 | 28¾ | 27¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| 19¼ | 10¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 400 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| 73½ | 35 | | Del & Hudson | 500 | 42 | 41¼ | 42 | 42 | |
| 33¾ | 14 | | Del Lack & W | 200 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 13¼ | 3¾ | | Denver & R G pf | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 84 | 63½ | 4 | Detroit Edison | 700 | 68¾ | 68⅜ | 68¾ | 68¾ | |
| 7 | 5 | | Detroit & Mack | 50 | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | |
| 28½ | 21 | 1 | Devoe & Ray 1pf | 20 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | - | |
| 46¼ | 32 | 2† | Diamond Match | 600 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 27 | |
| 23 | 11 | 1.20 | Dome Mines | 800 | 38¼ | 38 | 37½ | 36¾ | |
| 28½ | 14¼ | | Dominion Stores | 100 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2.69 | Douglas A | 1100 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24½ | 24 | |
| 107 | 90 | 5 | du Pont de Nem | 1000 | 98 | 97¼ | 98 | 98 | |
| | | | Duquesne Lt pf | 50 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105½ | - | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —E— | | | | | | |
| 12¾ | 4⅛ | | Eastern Roll Mill | 100 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 116½ | 79 | 4† | Eastman Kodak | 300 | 116⅝ | 115½ | 116⅜ | 115¼ | |
| 22½ | 12⅜ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 400 | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | 18¼ | |
| 31⅜ | 15 | | Eitingon Schild | 200 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 110 | 80 | 7 | Elec Auto-Lite | 800 | 28½ | 27¾ | 28½ | 28 | |
| 7⅞ | 4¼ | | Elec Auto-L pf | 40 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108½ | |
| 9⅜ | 2¼ | | Elec Boat | 4500 | 6 | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | |
| 21 | 6⅝ | 2 | Elec & Mus Ind | 300 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 52 | 6 | | Elec Pow & Lt | 600 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 17⅛ | 5 | 2.25 | Elec P&L pf | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 63 | 45 | 3 | Elec Sto Battery | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 128 | 120 | 7 | Elk Horn Coal (h) | 300 | 49 | 48¾ | 49 | 49 | |
| 23½ | 10½ | | Endicott Johnson | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | - | |
| 27¼ | 9 | .50 | Endicott John pf | 100 | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | - | |
| | | | Engineers P S 5pf | 10 | 127¼ | 127¼ | 127¼ | 126¾ | |
| | | | Evans Products | 100 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | - | |
| | | | | 100 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22¼ | 22 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —F— | | | | | | |
| 2⅜ | 1 | | Fairbanks Co | 20 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | - | |
| 31 | 20 | .60† | Fed'd Dept Sto | 400 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | - | |
| 25¼ | 13¾ | 1.20† | Fidelity Phe F In | 200 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | - | |
| 69¼ | 53 | .40 | Firestone T&R | 100 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 2 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 200 | 85 | 84½ | 85 | 84 | |
| 11⅜ | 2 | | Follansbee B (h) | 200 | 54½ | 53⅞ | 54½ | 53¾ | |
| 22 | 8½ | .25e | Food Mach | 100 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | - | |
| 80 | 55 | | Foster-Wheler | 300 | 23½ | 23½ | 23¾ | 23 | |
| 17¼ | 6¼ | | Foster-Wheel pf | 200 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | 16⅞ | |
| 50⅜ | 21½ | 2 | Foundation | 10 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73½ | |
| | | | Freeport Texas | 400 | 10½ | 9½ | 10 | 9½ | |
| | | | | 200 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —G— | | | | | | |
| 11½ | 5⅜ | | Gen Am Inv | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | |
| 43⅜ | 30 | 1¾ | Gen Am Trans | 100 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 38⅛ | |
| 23½ | 12 | | Gen Asphalt | 400 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | |
| 14⅜ | 6½ | .65b | Gen Baking | 400 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | 16⅝ | |
| 10½ | 5 | | Gen Bronze | 100 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 | |
| 25¼ | 16⅞ | .60 | Gen Electric | 400 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8 | |
| 12⅝ | 11 | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 4500 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | 21 | |
| 38⅜ | 28 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 300 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | | Gen Gas & E A | 800 | 33¼ | 33⅛ | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | |
| 84⅛ | 51 | 3 | Gen Mills | 300 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| | | | | 100 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | - | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —H— | | | | | | |
| 42 | 24⅝ | 1 | Hackensack Wtr | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - | |
| 25½ | 10½ | .60† | Hahn Dept Sto | 2000 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | - | |
| 90 | 73½ | 6 | Hahn D S pf | 4000 | 82 | 80 | 82 | - | |
| 48¾ | 23½ | | Hall Printing | 300 | 13 | 13 | 13 | - | |
| 3⅝ | 1 | | Harbison Walker | 300 | 73⅞ | 73⅜ | 73⅞ | - | |
| 38⅜ | 10 | | Hayes Body | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | - | |
| 24⅜ | 13 | .50 | Hazel Atlas | 500 | 31⅝ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ | - | |
| 96⅛ | 74 | 5 | Hercules Powder | 200 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 85½ | |
| 81⅝ | 59 | 3† | Holland Furnace | 400 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | |
| 13 | 5¾ | .50b | Hollander | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ | |
| 8⅞ | 2¾ | | Houdaille Her B | 800 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ | |
| 29¾ | 12½ | | Houston Oil | 800 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | |
| 57½ | 35½ | 2 | Howe Sound | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 7¼ | 1⅞ | | Hudson Motor | 200 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50 | |
| | | | Hupp Motors | 2000 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| | | | | 6000 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3½ | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | —I— | | | | | | |
| 38⅛ | 13⅜ | | Ill Central | 1200 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | |
| 32 | 10⅜ | 1.68 | Indus Rayon | 1000 | 31⅛ | 30¾ | 31⅛ | 31 | |
| 54¾ | 34¼ | .50b | Inland Steel | 200 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68½ | |
| 6¼ | 2½ | | Inspiration Cop | 600 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ | 52¾ | |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | | Interboro R T (h) | 400 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 17⅝ | 8½ | 1 | Intercon Rub | 1700 | 15½ | 14¾ | 15⅛ | 14¾ | |
| 30 | 16¼ | | Intercon Iron | 100 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 23¼ | |
| 38⅝ | 18⅝ | 1† | Gliddeh | 200 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 13⅜ | |
| 107½ | 83 | 1 | Gliddeh pf | 500 | 28¾ | 26 | 28¾ | - | |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | | Gobel (Adolf) | 80 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 26 | |
| 23 | 16 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 106 | |
| 23 | 16 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 300 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 4 | |
| 18 | 8 | | Goodrich | 300 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 62¾ | 35½ | | Goodrich pf | 200 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 17⅝ | |
| 41⅜ | 18½ | | Goodyear | 400 | 53 | 52½ | 11¼ | 11⅛ | |
| 11¾ | 3⅞ | | Gotham Silk Hos | 800 | 26½ | 25½ | 26¼ | 53½ | |
| 4½ | 1¼ | | Graham Paige | 300 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 26 | |
| 13⅜ | 4 | | Granby | 300 | 7

Commerce and Finance

# Retail Business Surge Overcomes Usual Post-Holiday Lull

Business and Industry

## Retail Business Is Substantially Above 1934 Week

### Usual Post Holiday Dullness Absent—Industrial Centers Lead Buying

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The usual post-holiday dullness was almost entirely absent in retail channeds during the last week, in spite of the enormous spending reported in all parts of the country in December, reports the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Sales for the week exceeded the comparative totals of 1934 by 8 to 12 per cent with "practically all lines feeling the influence of the growing insistence on the better grades of merchandise."

The largest gains in consumer buying now are being received from industrial centers, the report says, rather than from the agricultural districts which for many months made the best showing because of the steady inflow of government funds.

**Summer Clothing Sales**

The start of the trek to tropical playgrounds and cruises to neighboring countries on the south brought sales of summer clothing and traveling outfits to nearly double the total reached at this season last year, the review says.

Table linens, sheets, pillow-cases, underwear, house-furnishings, chinaware and yard goods have been the items most sought in the January sales thus far held.

Inventory-taking and shutdowns for the holidays halted the upward trend in many of the industrial indices during the week. Following the sharp upturn registered during the preceding week, the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer declined from 74.5 to 72.1.

"In steel operations," the review says, "the sharpest adverse for any week in 12 months occurred, the rate rising 11.4 per cent to 39.2 per cent of capacity, making the eleventh consecutive weekly increase in output, and a gain of 25 per cent over the rate of a year ago.

Output of bituminous coal advanced to the highest level since March, and exceeded the comparative figures of both 1933 and 1932. The daily average production of crude oil increased for the fifth consecutive week, but remained under the federal agency allowable.

Lumber production declined seasonally, due to holiday shutdowns, with orders and shipments running ahead of output. Automobile production gained nearly 40 per cent during the week.

"Off to the most auspicious start that has marked the beginning of any year since 1929, fresh hopes have been evoked by the force with which both production and distribution are reaching out for new high ground. The strength of the impetus which caused a larger rise than seasonal in trade movements during the closing months of 1934 is being developed steadily, with indications assuring that first-quarter business will exceed that set down a year ago."

## Better Business In Latin-America

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—Better business in Latin-America was announced by the Department of Commerce.

In Argentina retail sales increased 31 per cent during the last 11 months, compared with the same period in 1933. In Chile industrial production was on the upgrade, mining industry was in better position, nitrate exports were well above 1933, and Christmas trade showed an increase over last year.

"Business improved in Peru during December," said the Commerce Department announcement, "owing to favorable seasonal influences which more than offset retarding effects of political uncertainty."

The only unfavorable note in the report was that tourist expenditures in Panama were below expectations, and that Bolivian tin exports were reduced because of depreciation of currency.

OBrion Russell & Co.
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of Every Description
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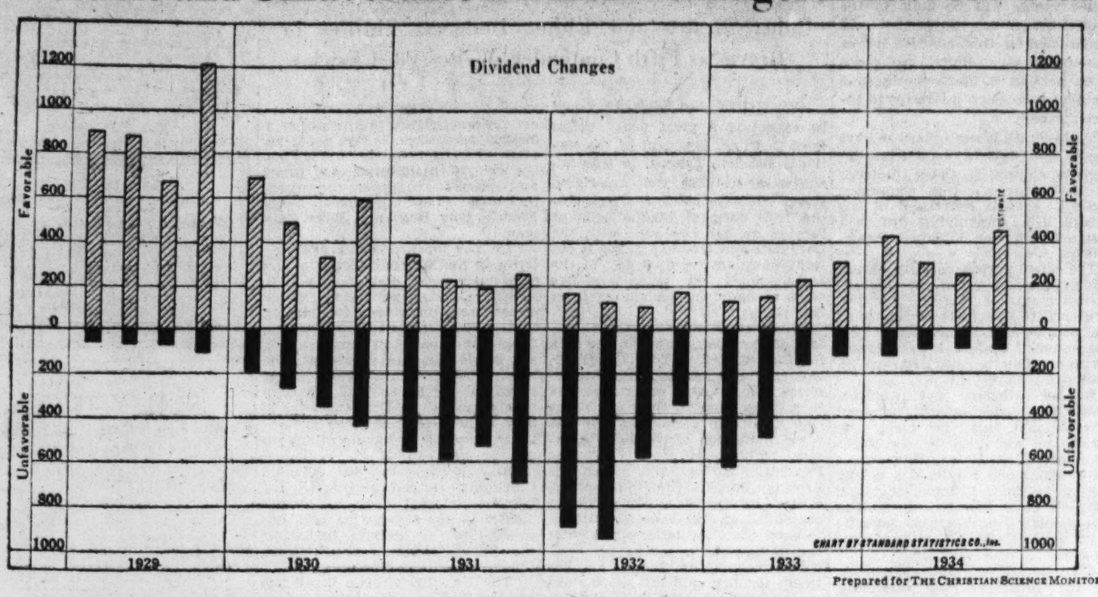
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8540

North Avenue Savings Bank
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
Jan. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.
Distinctive Commercial Furniture
32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

## Favorable and Unfavorable Dividend Changes in Last Six Years




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart shows the number of favorable and unfavorable dividend changes by quarters for the last six years.
Note that as the favorable changes decreased in number, the unfavorable increased up to the middle of 1932; since then the trend has been reversed.

## Textile Trade's Fundamental Problems Still Await Solution

### Accomplishments in 1934 Affected Only Superficial Practices, Says Scheuer & Co.—Prices Seen as Still Too Low—Rayon Outlook Favorable

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The high promise of the textile industry in 1933 was not translated into high accomplishment in 1934, and in the adjustments that were made only the more superficial practices of the industry were dealt with, says Scheuer & Co., textile experts, in a review and analysis of the year's events affecting the nation's cloth makers. The survey regards as most disturbing the industry's fatalistic attitude toward co-operation and its apparent willingness to take it for granted that industrial betterment is an enigma and that little if anything can be done to correct fundamentals.

The survey says in part:

**NRA Aids Rayon**

"Once again it should be recorded that the synthetic division of our industry led all others in results for the year. While every weaving and converting organization did not make satisfactory showings, the aggregate was encouraging. Mills with up-to-date box-loom equipment fared best, especially in fancy goods lines. Staple plain goods mills had a hard time of it to keep their heads above water.

"Converters specializing in low-end plain goods were beset with a constantly declining market, despite which they were not overwhelmed. Those who cater to the higher-price sections, more especially producers of novelty weaves, obtained the best results for the year's efforts.

"The position of synthetic fabrics has been enhanced as a result of the workings of the NRA. Their relative competitive strength has improved to the disadvantage of other competing fibers. Direct labor involved in the production of a yard of fine combed cotton goods as compared with the cotton content thereof is much higher relatively than is the labor required to produce a yard of staple synthetic cloth as compared with its rayon content.

"The direct labor involved in the cotton spinning process and the preparatory loom processes exceeds by far the labor involved in the preparation for the loom of, say, a rayon taffeta. The raw material, which is the yarn as delivered to the weaver, is the largest cost ingredient in the synthetic fabric, whereas labor is the largest cost ingredient in the fine cotton fabric.

"Consequently, when labor costs are substantially increased, as they were upon the advent of the NRA, the advantages go to the textile, which employs the minimum amount of direct labor per yard of product. Moreover, since the average pick of the rayon staple is below that of the average combed fabric of the same type, this is another cost factor which favors the synthetic.

"The long outlook for synthetic yarn consumption is unmistakably good; the immediate spring demand should absorb near-by production.

**Prices Still Too Low**

"The peak of yarn demand might be expected to decline before the cloth movement recedes. Under existing circumstances, we do not find necessity to speculate in synthetic yarns; there will be sufficient for the trade's needs, besides which, price adjustments, when and if they come, are likely to be moderate. History will repeat itself in 1935.

"Producers will experience periods of anxiety and low yarn consumption, though the total absorption of the year is bound to be gratifying. Rayon is still one of our expanding industries and it will not go backward in 1935.

"What is the situation in cotton textiles? A sharp reaction from early and pre-NRA excesses caused substantial congestion in gray markets in the last quarter of 1933, all of which was reflected in prices.

"Gray quotations of staple print cloths in December, 1933, were just about where we find them in December, 1934. However, board cotton is about 2⅜ cents per pound higher now. Mills, therefore, are that much worse off (2⅜ cents per pound) now than they were then and none were too happy at that time. This represents only a part of the ground lost during 1934.

Clearly, the industry was entitled to expect a substantial increase in breathing space as the code's life advanced. It was not unreasonable to contemplate some increase in the unsatisfactory spread between cotton and cloth prices and it was not unreasonable to expect progress in industrial procedures and marketing practice. Therefore, to this actual loss of 2⅜ cents per pound (plus cotton waste, variations in basis, etc.) we must add these factors of unattained betterment.

"Prices of combed cottons have improved during the past 30 days though they are still far more unsatisfactory than coarse carded goods. The deplorable lows which they reached served to generate a sizeable volume of business and helped strengthen the price structure.

"Despite the recent advance, most combed goods are still available below cost of production. It has been years since prices in this section have borne any relationship to costs. This division of the industry cries for coördination and new diagnosis. Since the time of the New Bedford textile strike in 1928, this fact has been patent, yet only time-worn devices have been applied and quite obviously, without avail. Emergency measures when invoked have served only to arrest the process of destruction—a more durable and lasting approach is essential.

**Yarn Division Outlook**

"The growing importance of colored yarn woven fabrics shows every promise of increase and expansion next year. The exquisite effects produced are more unusual than have been known in any past period when this type treatment was in vogue. The possibilities for development and variation are enormous; they are far from having run their course. This is not to say that all dyed yarn effects will be successful. It is a specialized field and few converters have had experience in it.

"Lack of familiarity will cause some to underestimate the importance of this trend. Greater elements of marketing judgment, color and style sense are involved in the production of this type fabric than in print or plain dye treatments and therefore the margin of error is larger. However, that does not lessen their merits.

"In a high or advancing cost era yarn dyed fabrics enjoy some practical advantages. Finishing costs are relatively small and the work simple, while the processing requires a much shorter time than does printing. In the synthetic field, yarn dyed effects, not to mention the combinations of acetate and rayon for cross dye decoration, offer exciting possibilities for expanding yardages.

"The job finishing industry has experienced a difficult year. It is in an economically exposed position and radical treatment is urgent. The adverse condition which exists in this important branch of the industry penetrates all neighboring divisions.

"The converter as well as the independent grey mill bears a part of the burden of this chaos. Therefore, this problem cannot be ignored; it demands co-operative consideration by the industry."

## Freight Loadings For Week Lower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 29 were 425,120 cars, a decrease of 29,645 from 1933, and an increase of 19,819 over 1932.

Total loadings for the year 1934 were 30,785,594 cars, an increase of 1,565,542 or 5.4 per cent over 1933 and 2,605,642 or 9.2 per cent over 1932.

During the last week of the year less-than-carlot merchandise loaded totaled 119,963 cars, a decrease of 31,653 from the preceding week, 4745 below 1933 and 7065 below 1932.

## Federal Reserve Balances Reveal Rise of $129,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—With the return of holiday cash, $94,000,000 found its way back into the Treasury or its agencies during the week ended Jan. 2.

The money in circulation on that date, the condition report of Federal Reserve Banks shows, was $5,534,000,000, which was $30,000,000 higher than on the comparable date last year.

In the meantime reserve balances of member banks showed another sharp upturn of $129,000,000 to total $4,090,000,000, which figure was $1,380,000,000 in excess of last year.

The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 2 was $2,468,000,000, a decrease of $25,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $218,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On Jan. 2 total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,461,000,000, a decrease of $9,000,000 for the week.

"This decrease corresponds with decreases of $94,000,000 of money in circulation, $17,000,000 in Treasury cash on deposit with Federal Reserve banks and $2,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and increases of $15,000,000 in monetary gold stock and $10,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency, offset in part by an increase of $129,000,000 in member bank balances.

"The system's holdings of bills discounted decreased $2,000,000 while holdings of bills bought in open market and of United States Government securities remained practically unchanged."

## Czech Shoe Company Extends Operations

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The important Czechoslovakian shoe manufacturer, the Bata company, is planning to erect or purchase additional plants in foreign countries, according to a Commerce Department report. This is the result of progress made by the factories already established abroad.

Construction work has already commenced in India in a town about 14 miles from Calcutta known as Batanagar (Bata Town). This new plant will eventually give employment to over 1000 workers and will undoubtedly extend the market for Bata shoes in British India, it was stated.

So successful have been the retail stores distributing bata shows in China during the past 18 months, that the firm will increase the number of these and cover a wider area in that country. Moreover, plans being made by the firm to establish a modern shoe factory at Shanghai to specialize in footwear for the local trade. This factory will produce the special sizes and types demanded by the Chinese consumers.

Although the sales of the Bata footwear in Netherland India have been fairly satisfactory, the producers are apparently convinced that these could be increased by operating a factory in this area. Trade papers report that a Bata representative will soon visit Batavia for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site and also to make other arrangements in connection with the establishment of a shoe factory.

## Larger Production Of Cement in Chile

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — The cement industry in Chile has received a marked impetus from the construction boom, according to the Commerce Department.

There is only one cement company at present in Chile which as a result of the prevailing duty on this product enjoys a practical monopoly of the domestic business. Figures just made public by this company show that cement deliveries in the first 11 months of 1934 totaled 4,172,000 bags compared with 2,954,000 bags and 2,490,000 bags in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The Chilean cement industry, the report states, has a capacity sufficient to produce regularly more than 7,000,000 bags of cement per annum. During the first 11 months of the current year the domestic industry was operating at 60 per cent capacity. During that period total output was recorded at 4,162,389 bags compared with 2,954,445 bags in the corresponding period of 1933.

## The World's Business

### World Recovery: Far East—III.

*Conditions in China*

CHINA'S protest was not limited to the diplomatic overtures of Sept. 22. On Oct. 14 it introduced a taxing system on silver exports which amounted to a virtual embargo on private exports of silver. To all intents and purposes, this act took China off the silver standard, allowing the Chinese dollar in terms of world silver to fall between 20 and 25 per cent. China is on a *kind* of managed currency standard inasmuch as the Central Bank of China is operating in the Shanghai market in order to manage the foreign value of the Shanghai dollar. Prior to this, the Chinese had rearranged their tariff schedules, in an effort to impede the import of the cheaper foreign goods. Any hope of making China a dumping ground for foreign products (if one may paraphrase the aspiration to improve the purchasing power of China) is in process of being dashed.

The recent restraints have considerably reduced officially recorded exports but have by no means ended actual exports. The Chinese customs service ranks high in efficiency, but so do Chinese smugglers. Since Oct. 15, the day after the restrictions were imposed, there has been an increasing flow of silver from Shanghai to the interior and to outports. I have been informed that up to the present this flow has amounted to between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 ounces. How much of this silver is destined for smuggling out of the country is impossible to tell, but undoubtedly a large part will find its way to the world market. Another large part is destined for hoarding, for, with the silver market quivering under the brooding shadow of United States Treasury policy, a doubt has assailed the interior as to the redeemability of their deposits in Shanghai. Nanking is trying to impede this movement of silver in fright, but, with the latest news that two Chinese banks in Shanghai have closed their doors, it does not look as if its efforts are meeting with any success.

What the outcome will be, it is difficult to say. More overtures to Washington, tariff increases, devaluation, alliance with the sterling bloc, are reported as among the imponderables.

I do not know whether it would be possible to connect China with the sterling bloc. In all the circumstances of the Chinese economy and Chinese disorganization, China is unable to build up oversea holdings of exchange vital to the stabilization and "external" management of its dollar—such a procedure, for example, as Japan has with some difficulty been following. This, however, represents a very desirable ideal and some day, it may be hoped, China will be free of the shackles of a currency so heavily weighted with metal. As for devaluation, this appears to be quite impossible, internally considered—even though it would offer a "way out" of the present deflationary difficulties. I have pictured the Chinese as trading for silver rather than Chinese dollars (yuan). With us it is different; we think of such an abstraction as a dollar as a thing-in-itself, and accept it even if it is nonredeemable. Even if you could seize the dollars in the possession of the Chinese people, and do some of the coin-clipping for which Dante cast the medieval monarchs into his "Inferno," you couldn't make the Chinese any happier! The somewhat mystic arguments of some of our latter-day devaluationists lose some of their point when applied to a hard money people.

What appears to be indicated is: more overtures to Washington, more tariff increases, stricter policing against smugglers of silver out of China, and *the revival of remittances home as the result of the improvement in other countries, a prospect which may bring about an inward movement of silver to China sooner than seems possible amid the existing facts.*

H. B. E.

(To Be Continued)

## Bank Sees Upward Trend Continuing Into the Spring

### National City Institution Says Business Momentum Steadily Increasing

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—As the year 1935 is opening with business activity on a slightly higher scale than at the beginning of 1934, most American business men expect that the year as a whole will be better than 1934, "even though many of the unfavorable conditions which have hampered progress are still persisting." So says the National City Bank in its review of business conditions, which sets forth the developments in the past year and the outlook for the new.

"The upward trend has been gaining momentum," the bank letter says. "And on the basis of orders on hand in some industries, seasonal prospects in others, and the reduction of merchandise stocks due to good Christmas trade, it seems likely to extend at least into spring."

**Must Watch Big Industries**

The review believes that the chief question as to the outlook for the latter part of 1935 is whether the improvement described will spread to the machinery, construction and other capital goods industries.

"Wear and tear and replacement of goods of every day use have brought other upswings in the industries making such goods, but they have not led to recovery," it adds. "Unless the improvement extends to the capital goods industries and thus leads to a balanced recovery embracing all elements of the economic system, it will exhaust itself and activity will lapse again."

The review reminds that for industries to spend for new production equipment, which is bought to use for several years, they must have "confidence in the stability of the economic situation so far as they can see ahead, and must have the incentive of profit to accept the risks of developments that they cannot foresee."

The letter reviews the chief economic gains during 1934. First, a better price relationship has been established between finished goods and raw materials, among which the farm products are the most important in view of the extent of the farm market. The drought was the principle factor in the closing of this spread. On Nov. 15 the ratio of farm prices received to prices paid was 81 per cent of the prewar average, compared with 69 per cent one year earlier, the bank says.

"This is a genuine gain," it remarks. "It has given the farmer, despite the crop disaster, the largest cash income since 1931, and made him a correspondingly important factor in trade. It is a reasonable assumption that the improvement will hold through 1935, for the drought has removed the surplus supplies that were depressing the markets, average crops will not be a threat to the farm price level, and if larger crops are grown and sold at present prices, the farm income in 1935 will be even larger.

**Manufacturers' Income Up**

"Another respect in which progress has been made during 1934 is in the restoration of the manufacturing industries to an earnings basis," it continues. "The first six months showed a gain, and with that start the year's operations will probably yield capital a small return. In 1933 the manufacturing industries barely broke even, and in 1932 and 1931 they operated at a loss.

"The third area in which 1934 developments have been favorable for business recovery is in certain aspects of the financial situation. There is no further concern for the safety of the banks and the trend away from further monetary experimentation has been marked. The silver buying policy is not being pushed vigorously.

"The dollar has been tied to its new gold value for 11 months, although business has been so depressed during part of that period that a case for another devaluation might readily have been presented if there were belief that it would promote recovery. Hence the situation inspires confidence that a new devaluation is not intended, and this confidence has helped the bond market."

Among the elements of uncertainty in the economic picture are listed the relief problem, the railways' deficits, the high cost in building, which is holding back that industry, and the dilemma of the recovery program, induced by heavy expenditures for relief.

## Greer Steel Co. to Erect $500,000 Plant in Indiana

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 5 (AP)—Following the purchase of a 36-acre tract of land here from Butler University of Indianapolis, the Greer Steel Company of Dover, Ohio, announced plans for the immediate erection of a $500,000 plant for the production of cold-rolled strip steel.

L. N. Douglass, an official of the Greer firm, said approximately 200 persons will be employed and that the factory will produce from 3000 to 5000 tons of steel a month.

The Greer Company has branch offices in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Grand Rapids and Bridgeport, Conn.

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INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 10

## Building Increases Sharply in November

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Jan. 5

THERE was an increase of 24.6 per cent in the number and an increase of 19.0 per cent in the estimated value of total building operations in November, 1934, compared with the like month of the preceding year, according to the U. S. Department of Labor Statistics.

The value of additions, alterations, and repairs was more than 60 per cent greater in November, 1934, than in November, 1933.

The greatest increase came in new residential building operations, the number of which rose 43.1 per cent, with new nonresidential advancing 18.7 per cent and additions, alterations, repairs increasing 24.7 per cent.

Permits were issued for new dwellings to provide 2788 dwelling units. This is a decrease of 29.5 per cent as compared with November, 1933.

## British Exports' Rise Credited To Ottawa Conference

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Export trade in Great Britain has increased by $116,000,000 during the last 10 months, and it is estimated that 90 per cent of this increase is attributable to the Imperial trade agreements adopted at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

This statement was made by Fred W. Field, senior British Trade Commissioner to Canada, in a recent address here to members of the British Trade section of the Toronto Board of Trade. On his recent six months' tour in Great Britain he found that the general opinion is that these agreements have laid a solid basis for the extension of intra-Imperial trade, and have already been of great benefit to both Great Britain and Canada.

Canadian sales to Great Britain have increased 51 per cent over two years ago and 30 per cent over a year ago, he continued. Canada's imports from Great Britain have increased by 20 per cent, the major increases noted being the $11,000,000 rise in textile and $5,500,000 in iron and steel. Other industries in Great Britain to have benefited from the trade agreements include tinplate and other iron and steel products, chemicals, glass and other commodities.

Following discussions with some 500 manufacturers in Great Britain, Mr. Field said he had learned that companies are paying dividends, considerable money is available for investment, Sheffield steel plants were making money, as well as steel, once again, machinery shops were working night and day, automobile production was increasing, the silk business was good, and Britain's tariffs were allowing the domestic manufacture of many products that were formerly imported.

In spite of the fact that it is a matter of conjecture as to how much of this improvement in business is permanent, Mr. Field declared that Great Britain has shown a definite improvement and will probably maintain it in production and sales, although the home market business may decline somewhat.

## Wall Street Weighs President's Message

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—That the President has not swayed one iota from his program that he enunciated upon taking office, was the opinion expressed in the financial district, following his annual message to Congress. He is more conservative in his expressions, but fundamentally "his intention is to penalize abnormal wealth," according to one spokesman. The Stock Market maintained a quiet, irregular appearance.

The President's announcement that the federal relief of unemployables would be transferred back to the state, county, city and private channels was taken as "an admission that the burden of expenditure is getting too heavy," by commentators in Wall Street. They felt, however, that his plan to increase the public works program to employ 3,500,000 able-bodied persons now out of work will greatly increase governmental expenditures and more than offset the saving from discontinuing the relief work.

Encouragement was elicited from the assurance that expenditures would not be more than the credit of the Government could stand.

The opinion was heard that business will be cheered by the President's intimation that there was no intention of destroying the profit motive. Public utilities will not find any cheer, however, in another attack on utility holding companies, and the feeling among brokers was that legislation will be passed to "restrict, if not entirely limit," these companies.

## All Classes Of Livestock Share Runaway Market

### New High Levels Attained for Steers, Hogs and Lambs at Chicago

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—Runaway markets that have featured the trade on practically all classes of livestock during recent weeks again were in evidence this week. New high levels were attained for steers, hogs and lambs, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fat steers topped at $11.15, the highest since January, 1932, while hogs reached $8, which has been beaten on only one day since August, 1931, and fat lambs scored $9.35, as high as any time in several months.

Fed steers and yearlings were very active all week, closing generally 50 cents higher than late last week, a good clearance being made at the advance.

The top in medium weight and weighty steers went to $11.15, while best yearlings reached $11, bulk better grade fed steers selling at $10 upward, and lower grade offerings $8.50 down to $6.

Yearling heifers advanced 25-50c, load lots reaching $8.75, while a part load brought $9.40. Shortfed heifers turned at $5.25-$7.75. Low cutter and cutter cows held about steady while better grade beef cows advanced 25-50c, the latter topping at $5.75 in load lots, a few head making $6, while low cutters and cutters sold at $2-$2.75.

Bulls closed steady at $4 downward after heavy sausage bulls had reached $4.25 earlier in the week. Vealers sold about steady at $8 downward. Stocker and feeder cattle were scarce, and sold unevenly higher, big killers taking practically everything on slaughter account.

The hog market advanced sharply the first two days of the week, but eased off later, however. Prices closed 25-50c higher than Friday of last week. An extreme top of $8 was scored on New Year's Day, while the closing top was $7.75, late bulk better grade weights above 230 pounds selling at $7.60-$7.70; desirable 180-230 pounds $7.25-$7.60; 160-180 pounds $6.90-$7.25; majority light lights $6.40-$6.90; slaughter pigs $5-$6.25; packing sows mainly $6.70-$6.90.

Slaughter lambs advanced 50c or more this week, while sheep ruled strong to 25c higher, and feeding lambs 50-75c up. The closing top on lambs was $9.35, with late bulk $9-$9.25, after numerous sales had been made earlier in the week at $8.50-$8.75. Slaughter ewes turned largely at $3.50-$4. Feeding lambs brought $5.27-$7.25; bulk $6.25 to $7.

## No. Carolina Agriculture Income Best Since 1929

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 5—North Carolina agriculture in 1934 emerged from the depression, with its 64 major crops valued at $266,440,000, the highest total since prior to 1929.

The decline began that year, when the State's crops sold for $257,955,000 and reached its lowest level in 1932, when the total was $104,157,000.

Last year's total rose to $192,595,000, reflecting an increase of approximately $88,000,000.

The tobacco crop brought $122,142,000, as compared with $86,444,000 in 1933. Cotton and cottonseed combined brought the farmers approximately $51,000,000, compared with approximately $37,000,000 last year. The value of corn jumped from $42,550,000 in 1933 to $46,137,000 in 1934, while the value of the present crop rose from $4,726,000 to $8,730,000 and hay increased from $87,466,000 to $12,932,000.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 16 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Jan. 10 |
| Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville | Jan. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 21 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Feb. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Northampton Inst. for Savings | Feb. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 2 |


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# Bonthron Meets Cunningham On Indoor Tracks

## American One-Mile Stars Are Headliners of Winter Program

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Whether or not they can reproduce the thrills or record-smashing performances that marked their foot-racing duels last year, Kansas Glenn V. Cunningham and Princeton William R. Bonthron are certain to be the headliners for a banner indoor track season this winter.

Their rivalry, one of the keenest among American mile runners, probably will be renewed in the classic Wanamaker mile at the Millrose games in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 2, and may involve no less than five races on the eastern boards. Last winter they met only twice, in the Baxter mile of the New York A. C. games and in the National A. A. U. 1500-meter championship, with honors divided in two eyelash finishes.

**Several Duels in View**

This winter's duels between the two, if they yield to the pressure for more competition, will include not only the Millrose meet, but also the Hunter mile in the Boston A. A. games, Feb. 9; Baxter mile, New York, Feb. 16; National championship 1500 meters, New York, Feb. 23, and the Columbian mile of the K. of C. games, New York, probably on March 16. It was in the Columbian mile, last March, that Cunningham lowered the world indoor mile record to 4m. 8.4s. The Kansan set a new world outdoor mark of 4m. 6.7s., when he trimmed Bonthron at Princeton.

Cunningham makes his indoor debut tonight at Brooklyn in the Knights of Columbus meet. He competes in an 800-meter special, but Bonthron won't be among his competitors. Neither wants to try conclusions with the other, at any distance until he is "in the pink." Short of work, Cunningham is likely to be hard pressed on the boards tonight, especially by Harry Williamson of North Carolina, the Southern Conference half-mile champion.

Fantastic as it would have seemed a few years ago, the prospect now is that Cunningham and Bonthron, if and when they shoot the works from start to finish, may crack 4m. 6s. for the mile on the fast, sharply banked Madison Square Garden track. They have the stop watches at their mercy any time either is willing to set the necessary early pace for a record performance.

There's an outside possibility that the battle for indoor mile running honors will be four cornered. Pennsylvania's Gene R. Venzke is being groomed for another comeback. Venzke has yet to duplicate his 1932 indoor form when he set a world mile record of 4m. 10s. The fourth possible entry is Luigi Beccali, Olympic 1500-meter champion, who has been invited by the A. A. U. to try the American boards. Beccali declined two invitations to race here last year, but then came over on an Italian student tour, too late to encounter any of the top notchers.

**Foreign Stars Invited**

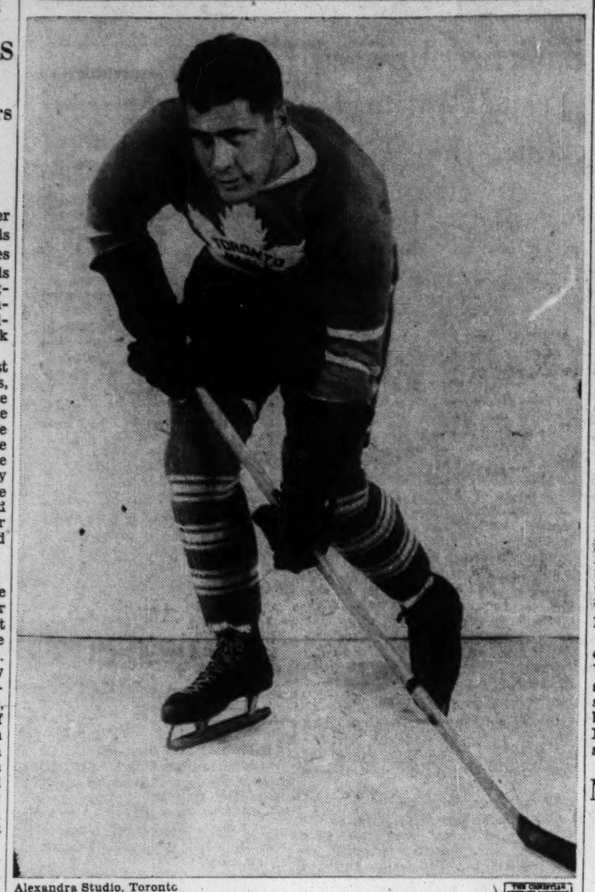
Invitations for indoor competition also have been sent to Umberto Cerati, Italian 3000-meter star; Harry Nielson, Danish distance runner, and Erik Ny, Swedish Olympian, who specializes in the 800 and 1500 meters. Nielson holds the world 3000-meter record of 8m. 18.4s., which displaced one of Paavo Nurmi's old marks.

Jesse Owens, Ohio State sophomore, likely will help furnish the indoor sprint fireworks. He will be asked to match strides with two other fliers, Ralph H. Metcalfe of Marquette, the reigning United States champion, and Ben W. Johnson, Pittsburgh boy who wears Columbia's colors in competition, in one of the big eastern meets.

The best of the pole-vaulting class, including Yale's sensational Keith S. Brown, who cleared 14 feet 4 inches last winter, has been graduated, but those two high-jumping rivals, George B. Spitz Jr., of the New York A. C. and Walter Martin, California holder of all world records, likely will renew their indoor battle.

Ben B. Eastman probably will be invited to exhibit the speed that carried him to several world records last summer, including a new half-mile mark, but the former Stanford runner has never shown an interest in board racing. He may be persuaded to try it, now that he is out of college.

## Leads N. H. L. Scorers



Alexandra Studio, Toronto

**Harvey Jackson, Toronto Maple Leafs**

## Poke Checks

TIED on numerous occasions, but never quite able to take the lead before, the Bruins entertain the "Haughty Hawks" in defense of first place tonight. If that position means anything, a dramatic battle is in store for hockey fans.

When Maroons sold Paul Haynes to Boston they let the last of the Montreal A. A. A. Allan Cup champions of 1930 go. Among others of that great team signed by Maroons were the Roche brothers, Earl and Desse; Johnny Gallagher, Dave Kerr, Al Huggins and Glenn Brydson. With the exception of Gallagher and Huggins, all are still in the N. H. L.

Five times the Stanley Cup has been won by teams on this side of the Canadian border. Last year the Chicago Black Hawks won it, and Rangers the year before. In 1929 the Bruins won and 1928 the Rangers, and the only time previous to that was back in 1917, when the Seattle (Wash.) Metropolitans triumphed.

Charlie Sands is sadly needed on the ice against the speedy Hawks tonight. Chicago is on a par with Detroit, Montreal and Toronto for team speed.

The new "pony" defense of the Bruins, Pinkie Davie and Burt McInenly, are proving a disturbing element to opposing forwards because of bodychecking. The forwards look bewildered at these strange players who actually use their bodies to defend Thompson. It just isn't being done, you know.

Doc Romnes and Louie Trudel were born in the United States. At one time the Hawks had five players born in this country. Besides Trudel and Romnes, they had Roy Goldsworthy, Taffy Abel and Roger Jenkins.

Chicago defeated Bruins at Boston in November by a score of 3 to 2. The Hawks make only one more trip here, March 16, before the playoffs begin. On games played between the two this season, the Hawks won in Chicago, 4-0, before winning here.

Chicago rested Thursday while the Bruins were beating Canadiens at Montreal; but they do not have much time to rest following tonight's game, being due in New York to battle Americans tomorrow night.

That month's retirement because of ill-health may be permanent for Newsy Lalonde. Much of his ill-health was caused by worry over the failure of Canadiens to go places. Leo Dandurand will handle the team in Lalonde's absence. Another Cecil Hart is needed for Canadiens.

Canadiens have been owned by Leo Dandurand and Joe Cattarnich for many years, and it does not seem probable that that combine will sell their interests. Hockey teams prosper in cycles similar to other sport teams, and while the Canadians may be down at present, they will return to prosperity in time to come.

## College Basketball Results

Ada T. 43, Tahlequah T. 28.
Alabama 24, Tulane 12.
Duquesne 27, Pittsburgh 25.
Idaho 44, Montana 27.
Illinois 45, McKendree 29.
Indiana S. T. 48, Lock Haven 23.
Indiana Central 40, Charleston T. 30.
Long Island 51, Drake 29.
Maryland 35, South Carolina 21.
Michigan 41, Buffalo 21.
New York 45, Johns Hopkins 12.
North Dakota 42, Valley City 28.
Oklahoma 38, Kansas State 32.
Oregon 35, Washington State 28.
Oregon State 25, Wilamette 18.
Slippery Rock 54, Glenville T. 49.
Stanford 33, Creighton 29.
St. Thomas 42, Wheaton 33.
Youngstown 18, Grove City 16.

## Best-Ball Card of 63 Posted

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP)—East met West and teamed together in rare fashion yesterday as Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., pro, and Ken Summerfield, San Diego amateur, won the first qualifying round of the Riverside $2000 golf tournament at the Victoria Club with an amazing best-ball card of 63. Their score was nine strokes under par for the 6341-yard par 72 layout. Summerfield, 48-year-old member of the San Diego Country Club, made three of his four handicap strokes good as he and the North and South champion came swinging home in the rain, the last of a field of 48 teams to start. Picard shot a 68 in his own right, and collected first prize money of $100 out of the $500 posted for the first qualifying round.

## Holley Leaves Pirates

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Buffalo Club of the International League yesterday announced the purchase of Edgar Holley, right-handed pitcher, from the Pittsburgh Pirates. Holley, who pitched for the Phillies in 1932, is part of a deal in which the Bisons also obtain Bill Harris, Pirate farmhand with the Albany Senators last season.

## Two 12-Meter Boats To Be Constructed In U. S. This Winter

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Two 12-meter yachts will be built in the United States this winter, first ever constructed in this country, it was announced at a dinner last night given by Van S. Merle-Smith to a group of yachtsmen interested in 12-meter racing.

Merle-Smith himself plans to have one of the "twelves" built from designs by Clinton H. Crane, designer of the America's Cup contender, while L. Francis Herreshoff of the Bristol, R. I., shipbuilding firm, will design another for William J. Strawbridge.

The chief purpose of the dinner was to lay plans for an international 12-meter contest in 1936. The two new craft to be built by Merle-Smith and Strawbridge will compete during the summer against Horace Havemeyer's Mouette and Bayard S. Litchfield's Cantitoe.

Neither Mouette nor Cantitoe would be eligible for the proposed international race, for under the conditions laid down by the North American Yacht Racing Union three years ago, when it offered a trophy for international 12-meter boats, all entrants were required to be built in the country they represent. Mouette was built in England and Cantitoe in Norway.

Chandler Hovey, managing owner of the America's Cup candidate, Yankee of Boston, was at the dinner, as was Frank C. Paine, Yankee's designer. They expressed a desire to build a 12-meter representative for Boston, but did not commit themselves definitely to the project.

## Martella Defeats Veteran Summers At Squash Racquets

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5 (AP)—John L. (Jack) Summers, squash racquets and tennis coach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, lost to a younger opponent, Dan Martella, of Wilmington, Del., in the United States professional squash racquets championship here yesterday. Summers was defending his title.

In a battle closer than the score indicates, Summers, 40-year-old winner of four tournaments in the last five years, was eliminated in the quarterfinal round, 15—9, 18—14, 15—12.

The steady veteran forced Martella to every corner of the court, but the Wilmington star always was there to return the shot. Martella, a much harder driver, scored many times on clever corner shots, thus stealing some of the champion's own thunder.

In another quarterfinal, Ben Pope, Pittsburgh, overpowered Jack Macklin, Buffalo, 15—7, 15—7, 18—14.

In the two quarterfinal matches last night, Jim Tulley of Philadelphia beat Tom Iancellie of Jersey City, 15—12, 15—8, 15—9, and John Skillman of Yale beat Ed Stapleton of Boston, 15—3, 15—3, 15—6.

Skillman meets Pope in the upper half and Martella opposes Tulley in the lower bracket in today's semi-finals.

# At Least Five Clubs Expected To Figure in the Closing Drive

## Giants Certain to Give Cardinals a Great Race, With Cubs, Pirates and Either Dodgers, Phillies or Braves as Fifth Contender, Writes Ford Frick

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—"It would be expecting a great deal," writes Ford C. Frick, president of the National Baseball League, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, "to have as close a finish to the 1935 National League pennant race as we had last year, with the Cardinals and Giants fighting it out right down to the final day of the season, but I look for at least five clubs to figure in the closing drive this year.

"The New York Giants, as a result of the deals with Philadelphia for Dick Bartell and George Davis, look to have strengthened themselves at previously uncertain spots to a greater extent than any other club. They are certain to give the world champion Cardinals a great race, with the Chicago Cubs, the Pittsburgh Pirates and either the Brooklyn Dodgers, the Phillies or the Boston Braves as a fifth pennant contender. It will take actual play to show what the latter three clubs can do.

"There should be no such gap between the first and last place clubs as there was at the finish of the 1934 season, when the Cincinnati Reds were 42 games behind the pennant winners. At least half this gap should be closed because of the active and aggressive team-building conducted by the Reds, as well as other second division teams. In fact, I will not be surprised if Cincinnati shows more improvement than any other club in the league this year.

"The big trade between the Chicago and Pittsburgh clubs, while involving some outstanding performers, does not figure to give either a distinct advantage. It was about an even exchange, on the whole, but the change in uniforms may prove an impetus to the players concerned, including Fred Lindstrom, Larry French, Guy Bush and Babe Herman.

"We look forward with special interest in the National League to the experiment with night baseball. It should be made clear that the league owners were unanimous in deciding to try the experiment, limiting to seven the number of games which any single club can play under the lights. Three clubs, New York, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh, expressed themselves as unwilling this year to play night games, but they are entirely agreeable to having others try out the idea.

"At least two clubs, St. Louis and Cincinnati, are certain to install the lighting system. They are prime movers in the experiment but they also urged its definite limitation, this year. Baseball men will watch the results with special interest.

"The National League looks forward with keen anticipation to the third annual all-star game with the American League, to be played this year in Cleveland. This has become an event of outstanding national interest. Naturally, we hope to turn the tables on our friendly rivals in this game but we are looking forward also to the hope of turning out a pennant winner able to make it three straight for the National League in the world championship series."

## Toronto Wins Close Struggle With Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP)—University of Toronto's unbeaten hockey sextet tore through the Yale team last night for a 3-to-1 victory, at the arena, but it was the hardest fought game the visitors have played since their invasion of the States.

Dave Stoddard scored for Yale in the opening minute of play and his counter held until the final minute of the second period, when McClelland came up fast to poke in the tying goal.

On a bit of fine passing between MacPherson and Devine of the visitors, Toronto clinched the contest in the early part of the final period. The summary:

| Toronto | | Yale |
|---|---|---|
| Macpherson, lw | | lw, Colby |
| Hendry, rw | | rw, Cooke |
| Devine, c | | c, Stoddard |
| Charles, ld | | ld, Herrick |
| Rey, rd | | rd, Towle |
| Shipp, g | | g, Snyder |

Score—Toronto 3, Yale 1. Toronto spares—Sweeney, McClelland, Campbell. Yale spares—Mills, Shepard, Rodd, Gagarin, Badger, Pillsbury, Wilson. First period scoring—1—Yale: Stoddard (Colby) 0:55. Second period—2—Toronto: Devine (MacPherson) 3:20; 3—Toronto: MacPherson, 18:16. Referees—French and McDonnell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## New England Bids For Travis Trophy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 5—For the first time since the inception of the event eight years ago, New England will make a determined bid this winter to bring to its domain the Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy, emblematic of victory in the annual National Championship of Golf Club Champions. This classic will be played again over St. Augustine Links, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2.

Representatives of clubs in New York State and Florida have shared the honors in the first seven championships. Two of them—Carl Dann from Orlando, Florida, and T. Philip Perkins, as a New York City club member—won the event twice, the former in 1929 and 1933; the latter in 1931 and 1932. The other winners were: Tommy Goodwin, New York, in 1934; Howard A. Tryon, New York, in 1930, and Robert E. Wingate, Florida, in 1928.

To date, New England, through clubs in Massachusetts, has entered three formidable amateurs for the 1935 championship—Edward S. Stimpson and Emery P. Stratton of the Brae Burn Country Club, at West Newton, and Clark Hodder of the Commonwealth Country Club, at Chestnut Hill.

Of the previous winners of the national club crown, two have already submitted their entries for the 1935 tournament, they being Goodwin and Dann. Goodwin is returning to play in defense of the laurel he won last season, while Dann will be striving for his third triumph. The latter is registered from the Dubsdread Country Club, at Orlando, Fla., while Goodwin, in the coming tournament, will represent the Winged Foot Golf Club, at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Entries for the National Club championship are being received daily, and thus far nearly 20 states are represented in the list.

## Canadian-American Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 10 | 5 | 6 | 58 | 45 | 25 |
| Providence | 9 | 4 | 7 | 51 | 50 | 22 |
| Quebec | 10 | 1 | 9 | 58 | 43 | 21 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 2 | 9 | 40 | 55 | 18 |
| New Haven | 6 | 2 | 12 | 48 | 62 | 14 |

Result Jan. 4
Quebec 4, Boston 3.

## International Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 12 | 2 | 5 | 42 | 34 | 24 |
| Buffalo | 8 | 2 | 9 | 43 | 43 | 16 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 0 | 10 | 45 | 54 | 16 |
| Windsor | 8 | 2 | 8 | 37 | 38 | 16 |
| Detroit | 8 | 3 | 9 | 52 | 45 | 16 |
| Syracuse | 7 | 1 | 10 | 44 | 49 | 14 |

Result Jan. 4
London 3, Buffalo 2.

## Cricket Game Halted

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 5 (Canadian Press)—Barbados' attempt to offset the onslaught of Marylebone cricketers, who had run up a six-century score, was halted yesterday when rain intervened. When stumps were drawn the home team had 92 runs for one wicket, while the visitors felt confident with 601 runs they had rolled up in the first innings of their second match with the West Indian team. Walter Hammond was easily the star of the innings, his brilliant batting netting 281 runs not out. In his six hours at the wickets he had to his credit two sixes and 39 fours.

## Bush to Be Elevated

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Prescott S. Bush of New York will be elevated to the presidency at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association today. He will succeed Herbert Jaques, who has completed two terms. Routine matters, otherwise, will occupy the delegates.

# Sporting Around the Hub

FORMATION of a New England Volley Ball Association has been authorized by the United States Volley Ball Association, according to instruction sent by Dr. George J. Fisher, its president, to Robert E. Laveaga of the Boston Y. M. C. A., who is the only New England representative on the executive committee. This New England Volley Ball Association is to include all organizations, such as playground associations, Y. M. C. A.'s, amateur athletic clubs, schools and settlement houses.

Present New England representatives in the United States Volley Ball Association, in addition to Laveaga, who also represents the American Physical Education Association, are J. H. McCurdy of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, representing the National Collegiate Athletic Association; James S. Stevens, superintendent of recreation at Greenwich, Conn., representing the National Recreation Association; Herbert T. Hart, Bridgeport, Conn., representing the Boys' Clubs of America; George O. Draper, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, representing the National Amateur Athletic Federation, and Kenneth B. Rowley of Providence, R. I., John J. Sinnett of Greenwich, Conn., and Royal Lester Thomas of Lynn, Mass., as members-at-large.

Tonight, tomorrow night and Tuesday night are important dates in the American division hockey calendar of the National Hockey League. The Bruins, one point ahead of Chicago for first place in the standing, face those same Hawks at the Garden tonight. Then the visitors journey to New York for a game with Americans tomorrow night. Tuesday both teams are in action, with the Hawks entertaining Detroit Red Wings and Bruins host to Toronto Maple Leafs. Victories during this period are important.

Clem Loughlin, Chicago manager, is doing a remarkable job handling the team. Deprived of one of the best goaltenders in the league, Chuck Gardiner, who passed on, and Lionel Conacher, an outstanding defenseman, was traded, as was another sturdy defenseman, Roger Jenkins. To top all this, Taffy Abel was a holdout and is not in action yet. With all these setbacks, Loughlin has piloted the Stanley Cup champions to first place from the start of the season until Thursday night, when the Bruins slipped out in front by one point.

Since both teams are particularly desirous of winning this game tonight, Boston hockey fans are in line for a great game in prospect. The Bruins had a comparatively easy affair in Montreal against Canadiens Thursday and Chicago did not play, so both clubs are in condition to go their best. Only the absence of Charley Sands, good right winger of the Stewart-Beattie line, curbs the confidence of the local club. A near capacity attendance should attend this classic.

For the nineteenth consecutive year, the Boston Y. M. C. A. starts the indoor track season with its annual open handicap meet on Saturday evening, Jan. 19. This is an open meet in which any trackman may enter. Full information about entries may be secured from Coach William C. Hultgren, Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y. M. C. A.

Even greater interest is being shown in the forthcoming professional tennis matches scheduled for Boston Garden Monday night, Jan. 14, than in the past. This despite the fact that the pro stars played to a record attendance upon their appearance in Boston last year. Already, with the tickets for the matches still wet off the press, George V. Brown and the Garden have received a large number of requests for reservations.

Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, making up a quartet of the best in the world in the court game, start their professional championship series in New York Garden, Jan. 9, and appear in Boston five days later. Word from New York yesterday reports an advance sale of close to $10,000 already for the début of Lott and Stoefen, 1934 amateur doubles kings, with Stoefen sporting the indoor singles crown as well.

The fact that Stoefen is the indoor singles champion, and that the duo sports the indoor doubles crowns, has caused added interest to the opening matches of the tennis tour. Usually the experienced professional star has a bit of advantage over the new disciples from the ranks of the amateurs, because of the former's familiarity with indoor play. In this particular case, however, Lott and Stoefen should give Tilden and Vines a whale of a battle from the very start.

The matches this year at the Garden will be sponsored by Longwood Cricket Club, as they were a year ago. George Brown has arranged a popular schedule of prices, the lowest seats to be priced at 40 cents, giving schoolboy and girl tennis players the opportunity to see the professional stars at close range and there-by gain pointers that will enable them to strengthen their own game. Tickets are now on sale at the Garden box office.

Between periods of the Boston College-Northeastern hockey game at the Boston Arena last night, the Monitor Athletic Club team met and defeated the John Hancock six, 3 to 2. Cobleigh, Erickson and Preble scored goals for Monitor, while Boone shot in two for John Hancock.

Three indoor polo games are scheduled at the Commonwealth Armory tonight. The White Mountain Polo Ranch trio will meet that of Harvard in the Class A feature. In Class B, Battery A will face the First Corps Area team, and in Class C the Harvard freshmen will play the 110th Cavalry Cossacks. John Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, will ride for the Harvard freshmen.

Boston University's basketball team will seek its first victory over Tufts College tonight in the B. U. Gym on St. Botolph Street. The Terrier and Tufts freshmen quintets will open the program at 8 o'clock.

## Three More Giants Sign

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Prescott S. Bush of New York will be elevated to the presidency at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association today. He will succeed Herbert Jaques, who has completed two terms. Routine matters, otherwise, will occupy the delegates.

## New Mark for Miss Kight

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 5 (AP)—The United States freestyle champion, Miss Leonore Kight, of Homestead, Penna., broke her own record in the 500-meter freestyle yesterday in the opening of the first annual British Colonial aquatic swimming meet at 6m. 50.8s. for a United States A. A. U. record. The time was over the short course. The former record, established by Miss Kight in the recent Miami Biltmore United States Olympic stars meet at Miami, Fla., was 7m. 8 1-5s., which shattered the mark of 7m. 22 3-5s. set in July, 1931, by Miss Helene E. Madison in New York.

## College Hockey Results

Boston College 3, Northeastern 2.
Mass State 4, Brown 2.
Toronto 3, Yale 1.

## Eastern Amateur Hockey

Atlantic City 1, Baltimore 6.

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Hammel's Sinclair Service
*Complete Service at Three Stations*
BAY VIEW STATION
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edge. 9197
*Open all night*
MIRAMAR STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. Ph. 2-7532
BISCAYNE STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 28th St. Ph. 2-9563

IPSWICH
COFFEE SHOP
Noted for our excellent New England cooking.
204 BISCAYNE BLVD.
IN NEW BERNE HOTEL
Old Burnham Hart House, Ipswich, Mass. —in summertime.

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
*(For Particular Women)*

200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

PRINTING
*is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT*
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Lloyd Printing Co.
Telephone 2-4743
Est. 1914

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the best costs less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
Phone 3-1380 New Work

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
*COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE*
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI (Continued)

WEIDMAN'S
Garage and Service
Electrical and Battery Service
Gasoline and Oil
Service Your Car With
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
93 S. W. 8th Street Phone 3-3027

White Belt Laundry
FOR
Best Quality Work
Prompt Service
*Also* Dry Cleaning
Ph. Edgewater 1568 N. W. 32d Ave. and 60th

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade, MIAMI
2308 Collins Avenue, MIAMI BEACH
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Attractive knitting accessories and
*Bernat Yarns Exclusively For the Woman Who Cares*

*Smart Hats*
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.

F. A. HOOVER
207-8 HUNTINGTON BLDG.
Telephone 2-7771

ALL FLORIDA SOUVENIRS
Alligator Belts, Bags, etc., Coconut Lamps and Novelties. Ladies' Bags and Costume Jewelry.
RAY'S NOVELTY SHOP
167 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.
*We ship to all parts of the United States.*

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
*Purveyors of* FINE FOODS
*Free Delivery Service*
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

MAE WATSON
*All Lines of*
Beauty Culture
PARKER METHOD
111 S. E. First Ave. Ph. 3-1345

*Allene Kohlhepp* *Marge Hintz*

The Lorraine Gown Shoppe
Smart Resort Wear
17-19 LORRAINE ARCADE
*Opposite First National Bank*

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6806 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
*Quick Service—Dressmaking*

*Cities Service Gasoline*
*Tires—Tubes—Batteries*
*All Leading Brands of Oil*
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Mammoth Food Store
*Where Food Prices Are Made*
Miami's Most Beautiful Food Store
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 Blocks West First Church of Christ, Scientist

EXPERT REMODELING
*Ballard and Yopp*
116 FLAGLER ARCADE
MIAMI, FLORIDA
PHONE 2-1853

LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SALON
*Where Individual Service Is Given*
SPECIALIZING IN ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
231 HALCYON ARCADE No. 4

*Smart GOWNS*
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED
MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

Rose Beauty Shoppe of New York
offers Professional Beauty Culture Service guaranteed to please
Mrs. Blanche Thompson, Manager
2916 N. E. 2nd Avenue Miami, Florida
Phone 3-1055

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work
Prompt Service
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 38th St.

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI (Continued)

The greatest institution of laundering and dry cleaning in the south.

LOYOLA DAVIS
"The Little Dressmaker"
Creator of Styles—Copyist
Garments Renewed
Closter Apts. No. 7 Ph. 2-9836
985 S. W. 8th St. Miami, Fla.

Phone 31803
COTTAGE INN

REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

The Little Farm
RAISES its own poultry
PRODUCES its own eggs
GROWS its own vegetables
*Why Not Buy the Best?*
8370 BISCAYNE BLVD.
*Open 24 hours a day*

### MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Call MIAMI 32445
*Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.*

Kiddies' Wear
ROSE BRIER SHOPPE
From infancy to 16. Exclusive but not expensive.
934 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida

MIAMI BEACH
Realtors
*Specializing in*
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
Wolfson Realty, Inc.
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 52919
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS
Fine
Custom Tailoring
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

*Delicious Home Cooked Food*
THE NEW ENGLAND INN
12th Street and Washington Avenue
*(North Side of City Hall)*
Breakfast 20c to 50c—Lunch 40c to 65c
Dinner 55c to $1.00

LOUIS' GRILL
Serving his usual famous
$1.00 dinner
From 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
39th St. at Collins Ave., Miami Beach
*Opposite Pancoast Hotel*

Phone 5-1935 { 712 Collins Avenue / Miami Beach
MRS. COOK'S DUTCH OVEN
Pastry, Cakes and Cookies
MRS. A. D. COOK

### ORLANDO

ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
*Everything for the Table*
*at One Stop*
◆
North Orange Avenue

ORLANDO Steam Laundry
French Dry Cleaners

*"Established Half Century"*
PHONE 3176
47-49 W. Concord Ave.
ORLANDO, FLA.

Walk-Over Shoes
*BEST IN THE LONG RUN*
—We have your size—
Walk-Over Boot Shop
64 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

## FLORIDA

### ORLANDO (Continued)

*Start the New Year with a New Outfit*
Original Gowns, Wraps and Sport Clothes
*at*
FRANCES SLATERS
San Juan Hotel Bldg.
Orlando, Fla.

### PALM BEACH

*Florence*
BEAUTY SALON
*Exclusive Marie Earle*
Open Evenings
"10 Years In Palm Beach"
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828

### WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
*—The Only*
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
*Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products*
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
*Mazda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators*
*Universal Ranges, All Small Appliances*

Rogers
HOLSUM
BREAD

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
*Established 1896*
Fine Quality
Wearing Apparel
*For Men, Women and Children*
*"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"*

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
*Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream*
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORES
Office Equipment
*Greeting Cards for All Occasions*

Ed. Davidson, Inc.

De Soto and Plymouth Dealer
*Service on All Chrysler Cars*
420 Okeechobee Road Phone 4458

### SARASOTA

*Deal with Downs*
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

*GOOD MEATS*
*FRESH POULTRY*
HALEY'S MARKET
Phone 2039 439 MAIN STREET

Mac's Food Shop
318 MAIN STREET
HEINZ
57 PRODUCTS
*FINER FOODS*
Where Quality Is Not Expensive

The Sport Shop
*"For Sportswear and Everywear"*
At Five Points

Holland Cafeteria
A Most Sanitary and Unique Eating Place
Main Street at Five Points

Frank Maltby's Shoe Shop
520 MAIN STREET
High Grade Shoe Repairing
*We Specialize in Leather Belting*

THE PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS
338 MAIN STREET

BADGER PHARMACY
INCORPORATED
AT FIVE POINTS
LUNCHEONETTE SERVICE
Stationery Perfumes
*Taste the Difference in*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

## FLORIDA

### ORLANDO (Continued)

Kickliter Bros. Hardware and Paint Co.
*Norge Refrigerators*
440 Main Street Phone 2795

### ST. PETERSBURG

*Belle Vue Company*
MILLINERY and GOWNS
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
*for Women*
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES
8th St. and 1st Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

C. C. BENJAMIN
*Quality Meat and Groceries*
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH TEL. 8701

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
*A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices*
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

*Hairdressing*
HAIR TINTING
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY SERVICE
Princess Martha Beauty Shop

104 Fourth Street N. Phone 6996

I simply haven't a thing to wear, I must call up
LOWREY'S
346 CENTRAL AVE.
YOUNG FOLKS TOGGERY

ROOS BAKERY
*We Cater to Taste*
Retail Only
625 NINTH STREET NORTH

Home Owned Cleaners
All Garments Perfectly Cleaned
*Convenient Location*
#11 SNELL ARCADE BUILDING

ROGERS
*Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 Central Avenue Dial 4187

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
*Good Food—Excellent Service*
*Special Sunday Dinners*
*Reasonable Prices*
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

*"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"*
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
*Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired*
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of R. I. LEAVENGOOD
866 CENTRAL AVENUE
11 THIRD STREET NORTH

### TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
*First Showing of*
TROPICAL SPRING FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
408 TAMPA STREET
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
*Reasonable Prices*
*C. S. Unger, Mgr.*

*Leonard's Beauty Parlor*
*PERMANENT WAVE*
315 ZACK STREET Phone 3930

*TAMPA'S FABRIC CENTER*
Essrig's
916 FRANKLIN ST. TAMPA, FLORIDA
QUALITY BY THE YARD
*Samples Cheerfully mailed*

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
*Fashions in Good Taste*
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

### WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX STORES INC.

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
WINTER HAVEN, AUBURNDALE

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
*Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.*

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

*Permanent Waving.*
*Megee & Fuller*
*BEAUTY SHOP*
*All Lines of Beauty Culture*
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

*L. Chajage*
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
*"Terms to suit your needs"*
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
*"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"*

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
*Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear*
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Walk 20 Steps from Peachtree and Save 20% on Cosmetics
Crawford's
86 Broad St. N. W. Volunteer Bldg.

RADIO
All Makes—Convenient Terms
*Expert Service*
C. W. JORDAN
PARKS-CHAMBERS at 37 Peachtree St.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LUX for
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

### MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry Street Phone 2951

Snow's LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING Phone 6000 DYEING
Ground Floor; Ocean House
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

### SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
*Furniture—Carpets*
*Interior Decorators*

New Way Laundry
PHONE 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

Marnez Shop Millinery
*Exclusive Agents for*
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Ph. 4396

*When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## NORTH CAROLINA

### CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
*clean as a breath of Spring*
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Thank You!
Call US Again!
BEN F. FAVELL, Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.
*"Everything for the Shoe"*

215 N. Tryon Street Phone 2-1348

Reliance Engineering Co.
Incorporated
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-6533

CHARLES J. BARR
*25 Years' Experience in High Grade Watch Repairing*
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SO. TRYON STREET

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING

*Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911*
*Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop*
537-545 PENN STREET
READING, PA.

## Local Classified

### Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 14¢ a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

**AUDITORS**

GERMANY—Auditing, supplements, balance sheets, taxation matters, also out of town. Max THIEL, Berlin-Wilmdf., Wexstr. 44.

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

PARIS (Etoile)—Madam Alavoine, 252 Faubourg St. Honoré, comfortable home for few paying guests; mod. terms. Tel. Carnot 42-16.

PARIS SUBURBS — Comfortable paying guests, students home, facing park; garden; frs. 280.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, ASNIERES.

PARIS XVI^e—Refined French family receives guest, comfortable modern home. Melle. Boubaudi de Ropp, 5 avenue Général Balfourier.

**POST WANTED**

LADY, 28, offers services in return for passage to Sydney and for post domestic help there; English-Australian references. Reply Box X-124, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

GERMANY — Salesmen Wanted.— PROVISIONS - VERTRETER bei Bäckern und Eisherstellern gut eingeführt, für den Verkauf von Essenzen und Eisartikeln gesucht A. BRUNNE & CO. Magdeburg - Cracau, Burchardstr. 12

**TO LET**

NICE (South of France)
Up-to-date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais.
Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 5.000 per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice. A. M.

PARIS—Large room with lavatory, hot running water, private entrance, to let monthly; pension optional. Box K-72, The Christian Science Monitor, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré.

**WEARING APPAREL**

BERLIN—Damenkonfektion, Etage, Zahlgaerl. FRAU DORIS BEHN, Kaiserdamm 103 Gh. I. Tel. J 3 3615, Gowns and Coats.

## Europe

### FRANCE

**CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA**

P. Martin
BAGS
exclusive
fancy models.
80, rue d'Antibes, Cannes

**PARIS**

*Face Cleansing*
MME. CHADINOFF
12 RUE LALO
TEL: PASSY 91-55
BY APPOINTMENT

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
*FLORIST*
1, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Henry Permanent Waving
25, AVENUE RAPP 2, RUE SEDILLOT
Tel.: Ségur 44-49

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
*Look for display advertising for France in the news section.*

MADAME COURROS
100 Boulevard Beaumarchais
*CLEANERS and DYERS*
Invisible mending: clothes and stockings

ARTISTIC PHOTOS
STUDIO LANDAU
34 rue Scheffer
Tel.: Passy 26-57

### GERMANY

**ALTONA**

*Detlef* *Altona*
GROSSE BERGSTR. 245
TEL. 42-2953
Kleiderstoffe-Aussteuerartikel-Gardinen-Trikotagen-Betten-Strümpfe
Suitings—Curtains

SEE NEXT PAGE

## GERMANY

### BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0175, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A
*Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.*

**Hefter**
Gegr. 1853 Established 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Feine Fleischwaren — Stadtküche
*Filialverzeichnis im Berliner Fernsprechbuch*

SCHUHMACHEREI "TEMPO"
Besohlung in einem Tage
Fix und preiswert
Abholung und Lieferung frei Haus
Morawetz, Augustastr. 56
Berlin-Wilmersdorf—*Shoes soled*

*PERMANENT WAVE*
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER-GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str.
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4556
CORADIUM HAARBAD

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE HOME MANUFACTURED
40 Tischlermeister zeigen ihre solide Handwerksarbeit in reicher Auswahl in der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Berliner Tischlermeister
Molkenmarkt 5

*STATIONERY* *BOOKBINDING*
FRITZ BERGMANN
Steglitz, Albrechstr. 3
Fernruf G 9 Albrecht 3482 u. 3483
Künstler- u. Kontorbedarf
Lichtpausanstalt
Bildereinrahmung
Buchbinderei

*LINEN DRAPERS*
HESSE & WIEBE
Wilhelm Str. 42 B, Ecke Zimmer Str.
*Wäsche—Ausstattungen*

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität Goblins

Sport- Accessories Clothing
Gustav Steidel
*Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70*

*CANNED GOODS—MILL PRODUCTS*
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
Schbg., Kolonnenstr. 48-49, Tel. G 1. 6413
Zweigs., Schbg., Gotenstr. 72
Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
Haselhorst: Gartenfelderstr. 101
KONSERVEN MÜHLENFABRIKATE MEHL, BACKARTIKEL

Hairdressing in all its branches
Herren- u. Damen-Friseur
WILHELM RÖSCH
Martin Lutherstr. 89. Tel. B 6. 3465
Dauerwellen Haarfärben

ELECTRICIANS
Ausführung elektrischer Anlagen
HEINRICH BORBET
Neukölln, Reuterstr. 51 Tel. F 2 2122
*Reparatur-Werkstatt*

*PLUMBING*
BAUKLEMPNEREI
GEBR. BOHM
Gas- u Wasseranlagen. Sämtl. Reparaturen
W 35, Steglitzerstr. 84 Tel. B 2 2346

OLD ENGLAND
(L. Bahlsen)
HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN
Spez.: Oberhemden
Friedrichstr 100 am Bhf Friedrichstr.
Tel A 6 Merkur 7723
*MEN'S HOSIERY*

*STATIONERY*
Heinrich Schultze Nachf.
Behrenstr. 28 Tel. A 2 Flora 5645
Papier Schreibwaren Bürobedarf
FULLFEDERHALTER

Bücherrevisorin
Elisabeth Buchholz, Berlin N 20
Hochstr. 5, Eing. II. Tel. D 5 Vineta 0644
erledigt Buchführung, Monats- u. Jahresbilanzen und Steuersachen geg. mässiges Honorar - Auditress

BRENNSTOFF-VERTRIEB TONI UNGER
Briketts, Koks, Steinkohlen, Anthrazit
Wilm., Detmolderstr. 59
Fried., Niedstr. 6 Tel. H 6 6072
*COAL DEALERS*

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56, Speisez., Schlafz., Herrenz., Küchen, Schreib- u. Ankleideschränke, Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster. Massige Preise. Cassa u. Teilzahlung.—Furniture.

*Objects nickeled and galvanized*
GUSTAV GRANDE
N 31, Anklamerstr. 32. Tel. D 4 Humb. 3310
*Vernickelung u. Verchromung von Haushaltsgegenständen für Privat u. Industrie*

*WIRELESS SETS* *GRAMOPHONES*
RADIO-MUSIC-HAUS FRITZ HEUTHALER
Prinzenallee 36 Tel. D 4 Humboldt 3607
Radioapparate sämtl. Marken
Sprechmaschinen, Schallplatten, Zubehör
Verleihung von Grosslautsprecher-Anlagen

PELZWAREN und FELLE GERTRUD MARTSCH
Wochenmärkte vormittags 9-1:
Mont. u. Donn. Wilm., Mainzerstrasse
Dienst. u. Freit. Lichtfe., Moltkemarkt
Mittw. u. Sobd. Schmargdf., Kolbergerpl.
Furs and Hides

### BRANDENBURG

*OFFICE ACCESSORIES*
Büro- und Schreibwaren
Buchbinderei—Druckerei
HCH. PFEIL NACHF.
Inh. Fr. Heinroth
Brandenburg/Havel Hauptstr. 61

### BRAUNSCHWEIG

Küchengeräte
Kleucker & Co
Ohlmarkt 17 - Hardware Store
*Flowers for All Occasions*
Blumenhaus
Hermann Scholz
Fallerslebenstr. 29. Tel. 1955
Blumen für alle Gelegenheiten

*The Fashionable Shoestore*
MAX BARTELS
nur Steinweg 36 Tel. 385
DAS GROSSE MODERNE SCHUHHAUS
Elegante Neuheiten. Masschuhe
Hauptpreise: 12.50 14.50 16.50 18.50

### FRANKFURT a/M.

COCOA ROAST BARLEY
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M
Börnestr. 18 Tel. 25992
Brückenstrasse 90
Herzogstrasse 26 Tel. 66088
empfehlen ihren guten
KAKAO, MALZKAFFEE usw

### HAMBURG

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 24 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
Gr Bleichen 16 T 248 Hamburg 36 Germany
*Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.*

*Trousseaux—Bedding—Curtains*
A. VON HEIN
Grindelalle 137 Ecke Sedanstr
Tel. H 1 Hansa 7908
*Aussteuerartikel - Betten - Gardinen Bettfedern und Daunen - Herrenartike Damenwäsche und Strümpfe*

## GERMANY

### HAMBURG (Continued)

*HAIRDRESSERS*
Parfümerie Rosenmaier
Friseur - Baderäume für Damen. Herren
Höhensonne
Mönckebergstr. 3. Klöpperhaus
b/Hauptbahnhof Telef. 33 64 12

*Printing Office*
GEBRÜDER HOESCH
Brandsende 10-14 Tel. 327901/02
*Ausführung aller Druck- und Buchbindearbeiten für den Privat- und Geschäftsbedarf*

*COAL* *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
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*Zentralheizungskoks*

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*Complete Home Furnishing*
Good style Best references
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*PEASANTS' COSTUMES*

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Tel. 112174 (5 Lynen)
Woensdag 2 Januari, 1935
Begint de grote Jaarlijksche Opruiming in de Afdelingenwinkels v. h. Hoofdgebouw het oudste en beste adres voor.
*LEVENSMIDDELEN*
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*SHOPS:*
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Established 1832
High Class Fancy Leather Goods
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BASEL
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Footwear

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
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*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
*Lorrainestr. 13, Berne*

GAFFNER & CIE
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FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine
BAKERY - CONFECTIONERY
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Delivery to your house.
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*PIANIST*
receives pupils, also beginners.
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WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

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UNTERWÄSCHE
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GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör und Ersatzteile
*(Motor Car Accessories, Spare Parts)*
Hirschengraben 6

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Marktgasse 61
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*Speciality House for all Toilet Requisites and Beauty Products*
GRANDE PARFUMERIE "MILLE FLEURS"
Marktgasse 17
Tel. 34.939 I. Salzmann

FURNITURE
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Bantigerstr. Schosshalde

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BALDERSTRASSE 30 / TELEPHON 33.544

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Kramgasse 76/ beim Zeitglocken
Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel
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M. ZEENDER
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BERN
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*Speciality Tapestry*
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*in Switzerland*
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9 Bubenbergplatz

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
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*High Quality, moderately priced.*

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*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
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TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
*Founded 1822*

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English and American Products
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A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
*If desired lessons at home.*
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

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LAUSANNE
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Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities
Paillettaz S.A.
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MAITRE EBENISTE
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All Kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

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nur absolut einwandfreie Stücke
mit 5% Kassa Skonto.
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E. Kretz
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NEUGASSE 2
Corsets,
Lingerie fine.

Drug Store
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
MARKTGASSE 18
*Soaps, Eau de Cologne*

EPICERIE "MELROSE"
Charcuterie fine, Fruits,
Chocolats fins
PLACE DE LA GARE 12
G. CURCHOD
TEL. 32.807 *(Groceries)*

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Ask for full illustrated catalogue

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GLOVES
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GESCHWISTER RANDON
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FORSTER & CO.
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CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

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Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann, Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

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MAX WÜTHRICH
*Baker and Confectioner*
Forchstrasse 175
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CHOCOLATES, BISCUITS
Specialty Coffee without caffein.

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
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Best Quality Pure Food bei Reformhaus Müller jetzt Rennweg 15. Autodienst.
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MUNTZPLATZ ZURICH I.
*Meals at every hour*

KLARA MUELLER
MERCERIE
Kreuzplatz 20, Zürich 7
*Wool for every need, thread, hosiery. Gloves, novelties, ties.*
Large assortment of baby articles
*GIVE FLOWERS and you give joy.*

BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
*SELECT CHOICE*

Wir empfehlen beste
Chocolat en poudre - cacao fin
NOVANA A.G.
Abteilung 2 Wolfbachstrasse 2
*Franco in's Haus. Karte genügt. (Cocoa and Chocolate)*

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN

### (Continued)

Cleghorns
Sole Sth. African agents for
HECTOR POWE SUITS
Clothes tailored by Hector Powe in Regent Street, London, reflect that air of simple dignity and well bred style which marks the man of judgment and cultivated taste. Obtainable only in Capetown at prices from
£6'6'0
Other Cleghorn branches at Port Elizabeth; also trading as BLINMANS, Johannesburg.
*When in Capetown Visit*
CLEGHORNS CAFE

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) Ltd.
Expert Grocers
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
*Stockists of:*
Heinz', Rumford Baking Powder, Post Products, Campbell's Soups, Libby's, Crosse & Blackwell, Huntley & Palmer Biscuits, Lux, Palmolive Soap, Bon Ami, Goddard's Plate Powder, Whittemore Shoe Polishes.

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The Model
*Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd.
*The Complete Store*
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

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LIMITED
TIMBER and JOINERY
*We have been serving the public of South Africa with Timber, Joinery and General Building Material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.*
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*All Classes of Insurance Transacted*
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W. W. STEVENS
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Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to:
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*Our Prices are Bazaar Prices.*
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Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 258 Stamford Hill Road

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*Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon.*
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Phone 211 Johannesburg. Phone 5767

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"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers; Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St. Telephone 2325.

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani Phone Dbn. Nth. 180

FISH . . POULTRY . . GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

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For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
*Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors*
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*"Your Comfort our Consideration"*
7 minutes from centre of City
Superior accommodation (full or partial). Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165
Charlton Terrace.

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*Millinery Renovation a Speciality*
Roseview Mansions 7th Avenue
Rosebank Phone 42 2212

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Phone 34 1348 Jeppestown

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG

### (Continued)

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Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs. May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

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*Are Good to You*
HENWOODS, opp. City Hall
Also SPRINGS and PRETORIA

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
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P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

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*(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)*
37 PLEIN ST., COR. WANDERERS ST.
FOR MILK and CREAM
*branch at*
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BOOT REPAIRS
*Best Materials*
*Personal Supervision*
HINDS, 54 ELOFF ST.

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Phone 33-6844
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Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
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Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent. 2560

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*For Better Milk*
S. DYER
P. O. Turffontein Phone 32 1959

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*A place for quiet rest and study*
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P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

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COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
*To All the Family*

SOWDENS
*Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers*
*Sole Agents for*
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FORSYTH & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
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167 Church Street Phone 3363

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Trenan & McCraw
C/r Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
*Gentlemen's High Class Outfitting*
*VISIT THE*
NEW STORE with NEW STOCKS and NEW IDEAS

R. A. Charles
Pty. Ltd.
C/r Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
The New Shoe Store
*Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's*
High Class Footwear

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The Model Printing Co.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
Commercial Printing and Poster Work our speciality.
P. O. Box 209 Phone 108 Roodepoort

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Bovey Court Residential Home
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. CONEY. Phone 00196
Smuts cr Livingston Avenue

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### (Continued)

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
*FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES*
*For QUALITY, for SERVICE*

CENTRAL PARKING GARAGE PTY. LTD.
116 Adelaide St. Two doors from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brisbane.
All Motor Service Requirements and Parking
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, also Sundays for your convenience.
PHONE B 9690

PRYCE & READ SALON
*Specialising in Individual Styles*
New stocks of Frocks, Millinery, Coats, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern buyers.
*We cordially invite you to call.*
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

*Established 1883*
OVERELLS' (Pty.) Ltd.
*One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores*
OVERELLS' (Pty) Ltd.
THE VALLEY, BRISBANE
*We Stock* BEDGGOOD SHOES

*While U Wait*
Rapid Shoe Repairing Co.
270 GEORGE STREET
*(Next door to Tritton's)*
AND 255 EDWARD STREET
*(One door from Adelaide St., City)*
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Private Waiting Parlors

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY LTD
RELIABLE Loyal WATCHES
*No repair costs with Loyal Unconditional Guarantee*
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ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
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Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's) Queen Street (Old Town Hall) Valley (Crease's Corner) Phone B-2608

G. & B. Brandon
*Brisbane's High-Class Boot Repairers*
Give satisfaction to every customer.
Same day service.
68 Elizabeth St., Next Johnson's Sports Depot, Queen St. 201 (opp. State Insurance Bldg.) Adelaide St. Phone B5457

M. G. ROSE
*Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman*
GEORGE ST. (next Tritton's)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Foy and Gibbons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B3674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean St., Toowong Phone Toowong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.)
Phone B 7146
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Madame Marie Tavarro
*Specialist in Pure Cosmetics*
Special Foundation Cream and
SKIN VARNISH SUN JOY
for Holiday Makers and Surfers
at McWhirters Ltd., Valley and Finney Isles, Queen Street

Be Smart—*Yet Comfortable*
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

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Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
*Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.*

BALL & WELCH LTD
MELBOURNE'S Most Popular and Most Accessible Department Store
One of the most popular and most successful departments in the House—
Hairdressing and Beauty Parlors
*(First Floor)*
Expert service combined with perfect safety. All electrical appliances used in our treatments are specially tested daily by our staff electricians to ensure absolute safety and maximum comfort for our patrons. *Make an appointment. Phone Central 9070.*
Permanent Waving
"Eugene" and "Realistic"
TINTING
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane

*Be Assured!—in Good Clothes*
from
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE COSTUMES
Swanston Street, F. 2211 and SUITS from £2.6.0.

GUEST HOUSE
"MOOLA"
(Mrs. F. K. Geddes) Tel. Win. 2156. Hot water service, all home comforts. 5 Princes St., St. Kilda. 6 2 Tariff from 2 gns. weekly. Close train, tram and St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.

RAINER'S BEDDING
F4258 *"BEST FOR REST"*
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
EXPERT
Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure.
WILMAR SALON
294 La. Collins St.
MELBOURNE
*Tel. Central 5218*

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Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
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# Daily Features

## Yucca Jim

### Too Modern

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

LITTLE GERALD'S ma is a competent modern ma, an' she takes her job real serious. She works an' worries over him more than women former did over eight or a dozen. "Gerald," she calls, "did you use your mouth wash? Come right here an' let me see if your feet is damp. I just know you are goin' to be sick with a cold." In spite of rubs an' gargles an' ointments, an' preventatives, an' regulated diets, an' calories an' vitamines in proper order, he accommodatin'ly is. We must conclude that the ignorance of mothers a generation ago was plumb deplorable. In fact even if they had owned a radio, they would have been so busy pitchin' fodder to their husky broods, they wouldn't have had time to listen an' inform themselves. Unwarned of germs an' pestilence ready to spring on their young ones an' drag 'em down from every corner, they hummed hymns blissful an' was content in the belief that the good Lord which was the author of their bein' could look after 'em effectual. In spite of this neglect, an' the lack of codliver oil, it is strange to state that very seldom was any of 'em absent from the feedrack when the dinner bell rung.—*Yucca Jim.*

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**Closet**—The *o* is short; avoid *claws'-ut.*

**Elim**—*E'-lim* (long *e*, short *i*).

**Erring**—Preferably *ur'-ing* (*u* as in *urn*, *i* short).

**Eucharist**—*U'-ka-rist* (*u* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

**"Lovest"** (John 21: 15-17)—In verses 15 and 16, Jesus is recorded as using a word for "lovest" which is represented in the Greek by *agapas*; Peter both times replies with a word for "love" which is represented in the Greek by *phileo.*

Dr. Scofield notes: "Gr. *phileo*, 'am fond of.' It is a lesser degree of love than *agapas.*" In comparing the two words, the Oxford Companion Bible says:

"1. *Agapao*—to regard with favor, make much of a thing or person, on principle. The cause or ground of No. 2.

"2. *Phileo*—to kiss, to be fond of, having regard to feeling as distinct from principle. The demonstration of No. 1. Hence No. 2 is never used of man's love to God; this is always No. 1."

It is interesting to note that in verse 17, the Way-shower, evidently noting Peter's inability to attain the higher sense of love, reaches down a compassionate hand and uses Peter's word in the question. Peter replies the third time, using only *phileo.*

**Nisan**—Preferably *Ni'-san* (long *i*, short *a*).

**Pentecostal**—*Pen-te-kos'-tal* (first *e* short, second as in create, *o* as in *soft*, *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

**Pontius Pilate**—The new Webster's records the preferred pronunciation as *Pon'-shus* (short *o*, *u* clipped-short) *Pi'-lat* (long *i*, *a* as in *sofa*). We believe that a vote among readers of this newspaper would result in a majority favoring three syllables for the first name.

**Sacramentum**—Latin words in English context take the so-called English pronunciation; this word is therefore sounded *sak-ra-men'-tum* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*; secondary stress on first syllable).

**Sinai**—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (each *i* long).

**Vanquish**—The *n* is sounded as in *ink*, *vang'-kwish* (vowels short).

**Vice versa**—*Vi'-se* (long *i*, *e* as in *create*) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*).

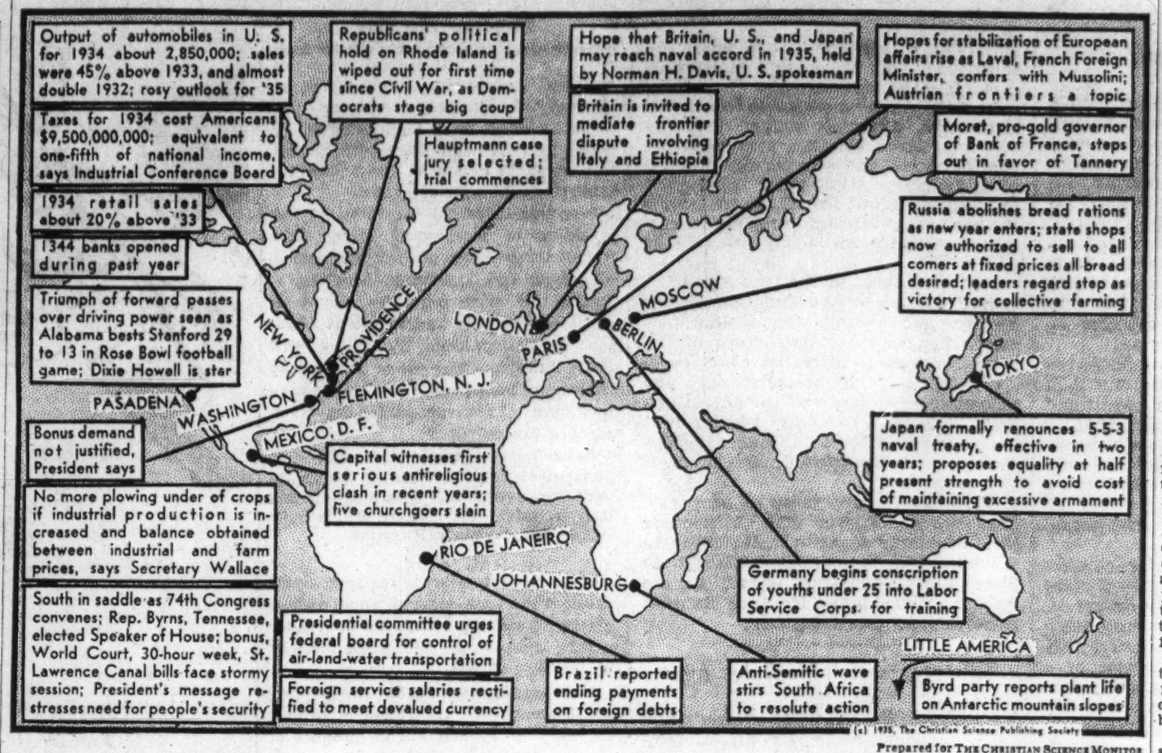
**Wash**—The *a* is sounded as short *o*, *wosh*; avoid *wawsh.*

**Zebedee**—*Zeb'-e-dee* (first *e* short, second as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*).

### Today's Limerick

"Let's take a short cruise to Tahiti."
Was wife's insistant entriti.
Her husband's retort
Was remarkably short,
A "no" which in meaning was miti.

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Output of automobiles in U. S. for 1934 about 2,850,000; sales were 45% above 1933, and almost double 1932; rosy outlook for '35
Republicans' political hold on Rhode Island is wiped out for first time since Civil War, as Democrats stage big coup
Hope that Britain, U. S., and Japan may reach naval accord in 1935, held by Norman H. Davis, U. S. spokesman
Hopes for stabilization of European affairs rise as Laval, French Foreign Minister, confers with Mussolini; Austrian frontiers a topic
Taxes for 1934 cost Americans $9,500,000,000; equivalent to one-fifth of national income, says Industrial Conference Board
Hauptmann case jury selected; trial commences
Britain is invited to mediate frontier dispute involving Italy and Ethiopia
Moret, pro-gold governor of Bank of France, steps out in favor of Tannery
1934 retail sales about 20% above '33
1344 banks opened during past year
Russia abolishes bread rations as new year enters; state shops now authorized to sell to all comers at fixed prices all bread desired; leaders regard step as victory for collective farming
Triumph of forward passes over driving power seen as Alabama bests Stanford 29 to 13 in Rose Bowl football game; Dixie Howell is star
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LONDON
PARIS
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BERLIN
TOKYO
PASADENA
WASHINGTON
FLEMINGTON, N. J.
MEXICO, D. F.
RIO DE JANEIRO
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LITTLE AMERICA
Bonus demand not justified, President says
Capital witnesses first serious antireligious clash in recent years; five churchgoers slain
Japan formally renounces 5-5-3 naval treaty, effective in two years; proposes equality at half present strength to avoid cost of maintaining excessive armament
No more plowing under of crops if industrial production is increased and balance obtained between industrial and farm prices, says Secretary Wallace
Germany begins conscription of youths under 25 into Labor Service Corps for training
South in saddle as 74th Congress convenes; Rep. Byrns, Tennessee, elected Speaker of House; bonus, World Court, 30-hour week, St. Lawrence Canal bills face stormy session; President's message restresses need for people's security
Presidential committee urges federal board for control of air-land-water transportation
Brazil reported ending payments on foreign debts
Anti-Semitic wave stirs South Africa to resolute action
Byrd party reports plant life on Antarctic mountain slopes
Foreign service salaries rectified to meet devalued currency

(c) 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Reward

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Detroit

ONE Detroit family man, long idle, has a steady job again today because he placed his financial obligations above everything else when some unexpected money came in.

Michigan's banks, closing soon after this father was laid off by his employers, "froze" the small savings of the family, and made necessary an appeal to the city welfare department for aid. After investigation, the department acknowledged the need for help and placed the family on its rolls.

"I don't like to take this help," the father told workers at the welfare office. "If it weren't for the children, I wouldn't. But I'll pay it all back some day."

Accustomed to promises of the sort, the welfare department paid little heed. Nearly two years passed. Then, the other day, the father marched proudly in, and laid some bills on the counter.

"The bank payoff," he explained to the mystified clerk. "I got my money back today."

The situation created a precedent. Nothing like this had happened before. The welfare office personnel was hesitant about accepting. Its machinery was set up for disbursements, not for receipts. But their visitor was insistent. "It's yours," he declared. "I said I'd pay it back, and I'm doing it." And out he went.

Thoroughly interested in this new type of client, the welfare clerk telephoned to the employers who had laid him off almost two years before. They talked it over, decided they could not dispense with that kind of honor, and sent out a messenger to offer the employee a job, which eliminates welfare help entirely.

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Zipporah

ZIPPORAH was the woman whom Moses married after his flight from Egypt to Midian. She appears to have been one of seven sisters (Ex. 2:16), whose father Reuel (Ex. 2:18—or "Jethro," Ex. 3:1) was clearly a man of note in that region, since he is described as "the priest (or prince) of Midian" (Ex. 2:16).

Zipporah bore Moses two sons, the elder of whom was named Gershom (2:22) and the younger Eliezer (18:4); and when Moses set out for Egypt at God's command, Zipporah and the two boys accompanied him (4:20). It is evident, however, that Moses soon "sent" them "back" (Ex. 18:2; cf. 4:27) to Jethro's encampment, though after the battle won by the Israelites at Rephidim (17:8ff.), Zipporah appears once more as visiting Moses. On this occasion she was accompanied both by her father and her children; indeed it is Jethro who is represented as taking the leading part in the interview which follows (18:5ff.).

## Remember?

When every small town had its harness maker?
—*Dwight L. W., Ben Lomond, Calif.*

When girls wore little Priscilla nightcaps, trimmed with lace and tied under the chin?
—*Mrs. Harriet P. N., San Francisco*

When before going to bed we had to cut shavings to start the kitchen fire in the morning?
—*E. H. S., McAllen, Texas*

When men wore shirts that buttoned over the shoulder, with a permanent collar button sewed on front and back, for the Sunday collar?
—*W. H. B., Tulsa., Okla.*

When men picked up stray pins and regimented them in rows on the back side of their coat lapels?
—*A. C. L., LaPorte, Ind.*

When the Christmas turkey was dressed, the feather were left on the wing tips, which were saved and used to clean the ashes from the wood stove?
—*W. H. B., Tulsa, Okla.*

## Brevities

**Salt Lake City Deseret News:** A woman's taste in purchasing neckties for her husband is on a par with a man's taste in purchasing hats for his wife.

**Helena (Mont.) Independent:** A Toronto man claims he heard a radio program coming in through his kitchen stove the other day. His wife must have been in the cellar singing "Home on the Range."

**Detroit Free Press:** Admiral Byrd's party having discovered coal in Little America, it is up to somebody in Washington to see about plowing under every third vein, or whatever it is they do to coal.

**Punch:** By adopting all-electric streamlined trains, it is claimed, railway timetables could be cut in half. An even simpler method is to use a good strong pair of scissors.

## Garden Playmates

The Dog, Cat, and Turtle Are Good Friends, According to Mrs. Margaret Foster, of Los Angeles, Who Submits This Proof to the Monitor Camera Club.

## Parables of Safed the Sage

### The Lack of Opportunity

*The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.*

THERE came unto me a young man, who sat before me in Creased Trousers and in Spats, but his spirit was in Sackcloth and Ashes. And he mourned unto me, saying: The world doth no longer offer an Opportunity to an Enterprising Young Man.

And I answered and said unto him: Five years ago there were players in the National League who mourned because it was no longer possible to make an Home Run under the conditions of Modern Base Ball. And they longed for the Good Old Days when a Tick and a Ketch was Sure to Fetch, and Over the Fence was Out. And about that time along came Babe Ruth. But thou wilt never get to First Base on that line of Patter.

And he said: Alas, it is even as I said: the Opportunities have all been Monopolized by the Older Men, and there is now no Further Opportunity.

And I said: When Columbus set forth to discover this Land of Opportunity, there were multitudes of young men like unto thee. And they said unto him, At the Western End of the Great Sea are the Pillars of Hercules, above which are the words in the Latin tongue, Ne Plus Ultra, which meaneth, being interpreted, There is Nothing Doing When Thou Gettest West of Here. But Columbus kept on, and made it possible for thee to lament the passing of Opportunity.

And I said: I am no longer young, but I see so many Opportunities that I would fain be young again to improve a few of them; yea, even now am I younger than thou art.

And I said: It is no more possible for one generation to use up the opportunities of the next than it is for one generation to breathe up all the air, or than it was for Noah to drink up the Flood. For Love groweth anew with each generation, and Hope springeth up afresh and Faith lighteth up its Fire upon the altar of the heart. No generation can use up for the next the capacity for Loving, or the ardor of Hoping, or the Incentive of Faith. And I said unto him, There is Opportunity in Abundance. Go to It!

## What They Say

**U. S. Debts**

"I should have thought it was not altogether wise to go and boast to your creditor how much better off you are than he is, when you have not paid his bill." — *David Lloyd George.*

**Education and Detectives**

"The scientific detective needs education more than bravery, and must know more about aiming a microscope than a gun."—*Dr. William Souder, chief, identification laboratory, United States bureau of standards.*

## Quotation for Today

*WE MUST not only cultivate our friends, but our own power of friendship; we must preserve it with care, tend it and water it.*—JOUBERT.

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Bib and Tucker Sets

A GIRL came to our door with the clever crocheted sets that she called "bib and tuckers." Each set consisted of a crocheted piece that went straight down the front of a dress, with a collar band attached. Then there was a belt to go round the waist and hold the bib part in place. This brightly colored dress accessory could be put on any plainly made dress to brighten it. It was also wide enough to be used under an open-front sweater, instead of a blouse. The girl was rejoicing in an easy way to earn money.

B. R. L.

## Things of Beauty

Ocean waves breaking on white sands, in the light of a full moon.

The many-colored shadows of a desert twilight.

The joy of a task well done.

A "host of daffodils."
—*Mrs. Frances H. F., Los Angeles*

The delicate tracery of a leafless tree.

Shrubbery after a hoar frost.

A golden oriole in a tree top against a blue sky.
—*Mrs. M. E. B., Winnipeg, Can.*

A goldfinch swaying on a cosmos stem.

The early morning sun turning dew-laden spider webs into roadsides draped in jeweled lace.

The full moon through a weeping willow.

The wondering brown eyes of a calf.
—*Elizabeth A. W., Phoenixville, Penna.*

## Daily Anecdotes

### Ancient Gagster

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

DORIAN is the grandfather, many times removed, of all gagsters. He lived nearly 2000 years ago but some of his witticisms still survive. Once, in Milo, Egypt, he was unable to find lodging. During his wanderings he came across a priest at his sacrifices, and asked him to whom he was sacrificing.

"To Jupiter and Neptune," replied the priest.

"How should I expect to find lodgings," sighed Dorian, "when the gods lie double."

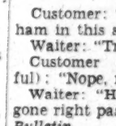
One night, when he was supping with a prince, he expressed great admiration for a gold cup. "The goldsmith will make you one like it when you please," observed the prince.

"He will make one to your order much sooner than to mine," replied Dorian. "Let me have this and do you order another."

Commenting upon the description of a tempest in the Nauplius of Timotheus, he remarked that he had seen a better one in a boiling pot. This was probably the origin of the saying, "A tempest in a teapot."

## In Lighter Vein

**Outstanding**



"If Shakespeare were here today, he would be looked on as a remarkable man."

"Yes, he'd be more than 300 years old."

**Missed It**

Customer: "I haven't come to any ham in this sandwich yet."

Waiter: "Try another bite."

Customer (taking huge mouthful): "Nope, none yet."

Waiter: "Hm-m! You must have gone right past it."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

**The Other Way Round**

Daughter: "I wish you would make some allowances for Jimmy's little shortcomings."

Dad: "I'm not complaining about his shortcomings; it's his long stayings."

**The Christening**

Clergyman (to father who has just had his baby christened "Homer"): "I suppose Homer is your favorite poet?"

Farmer: "Poet? No, sir! I keep pigeons."—*Lewisham and Catford Guide.*

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'Too Slow for a Pup'

By CARMACK

I dropped in to see Betty Ann today— She was parading around in some grown-up's shoes —
CLUMP
CLOP
It looked pretty silly to me—
If I didn't have any more speed than she has I certainly wouldn't want to be bothered with a pair of shoes about ten times too big for me—
It's little things like that that makes me glad I'm a pup instead of a human—

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Is This a System?

WE CALL it a system—this economic maze through which we exchange our labors for the things we need or want. And apparently it is because of the "economic system" that eighty Polish miners are risking their lives in a suicide strike 250 feet down in a coal pit in Baska. They are protesting against abandonment of the shaft by owners, who say its coal is so poor as to make it worthless. The strikers, who stayed below the surface to hinder flooding, desired to continue its operation as their own enterprise.

The owners didn't want the mine, reports indicate. The miners did. But it is not simply a dog-in-the-manger attitude that is expressed in the mining company's refusal to grant their employees' request. In all probability creditors must be considered—bankers who have lent money on the property, and depositors, many of them wage earners, who have lent money to the bankers.

Perhaps all these people would be willing to take the loss necessary to provide the miners with a mine. But where in this economic machine is the ready lever to bring about such an adjustment? And how could custodians of people's money—which may be spread over several coal-mining investments—risk lessening the safety and profits of those investments by gratuitously setting up an enterprise which might compete in an already crowded market?

So it can only be asked, what kind of a system is it that prevents you from giving away something you don't need or want to somebody who does need and want it? Actually, of course, it is not a system at all, as all students of economics know, but a melange of systems which work contrariwise, often nullifying one another's effects. History is largely a map of mankind's march against the brutal aspects of this chaos and toward harmonizing its humane ones. Along this line men have come far. But far they have to go, says the economic milepost at Baska.

### Europe's "Gold Bloc"

SEVEN European nations have formed a "gold bloc." They are resolved to maintain the gold standard, believing that when the present monetary experiments have come to an end, the world will be grateful to them. Since with two exceptions the members of this group themselves previously abandoned the gold standard and depreciated their currencies very considerably, their stand seems based not so much on loyalty to the gold-standard doctrine as on economic expediency.

At present the moneys of the group—Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Holland, Poland and Switzerland—are more or less freely convertible into gold. The emphasis is on "less." Their convertibility is extremely relative.

They have been endeavoring to reach economic agreements. If they can work together, it will be easier for them to keep the value of their moneys unchanged. Great pressure is exercised upon them by the economic competition of states which have more recently devaluated their currencies and who therefore possess trading advantages over the states in which stabilization has brought wages and rents and prices up to higher levels.

Unless the "gold bloc" states can adjust to some extent their commercial exchanges, they may be forced, sooner or later, to abandon gold. If they can find sufficient compensation among themselves, the solidarity of these European nations will, it is argued, eventually oblige the nongold standard nations, which desire to enter the European markets, to return to monetary stability.

The object of the "gold bloc" countries is, however, beset with difficulties. As Lucien Romier, the well-known French economic writer, says: "Within the gold bloc itself, each participating state must sacrifice certain of its protective measures and renounce more or less its liberty of trading with nonparticipating states. The most timid steps in this direction will encounter strong resistance."

The arguments on both sides are not wanting, but it would be unfortunate were an economic conflict openly to declare itself between the "gold bloc" and the countries whose currencies are still fluid. Probably there will be no such clash, and compromises will be found necessary. But it is obviously impossible, in the interest of international commerce, for rival systems of monetary values to continue for an indefinite period. In one way or another the financial duality of Europe and the Anglo-Saxon countries should be ended.

### Reindeer Relief

WHAT the man with a message for Garcia was to McKinley, Andrew Bahr must be to Eskimo dwellers in the region of the Mackenzie Delta, Northwest Territory. Bahr is the herdsman who, with a small band of Lapp countrymen, undertook delivery of 3000 Alaskan reindeer in the Canadian Government's project to provide a basic source of food and clothing for needy aborigines on Kitigazuitt Peninsula.

The story of this forced migration over the icy rooftop of the world is an amazing chapter in the long saga of arctic travel. Leaving Naboktoolik, near Nome, on Christmas Day, 1929, Bahr headed eastward behind a moving forest of clashing antlers on a 1500-mile trek to where the Mackenzie ends its mighty northward sweep into the Arctic Ocean.

Radio kept the expedition in touch with civilization. Airplanes pointed the way over unexplored mountain passes and uncharted rivers, and occasionally dropped needed supplies. Arctic winds scoured the limitless wastes of frozen tundra. Above the howl of the blizzard in night encampments came the menacing wail of wolf packs.

The fourth year of the trek found the expedition close to its destination. Forced marches put it within sight of the Mackenzie just as the ice went out of the river. No modern invention could overcome the last big obstacle; only the indomitable patience and the almost imperceptible changes of the seasons that brought another winter's freeze to bridge the delta for the crossing. The arctic is still the arctic.

After exactly five years on the trail, Bahr has just arrived with his reindeer herd. And away up north in Aklavik there is jubilation in the stone huts along Main Street. Little moon-faced folks in fur are voicing gutteral praise for Andy Bahr—a fellow who delivers the goods!

### Liberty in the Machine Age

"SUPERSTITIOUS views of liberty and individualism impair the effective use of machinery and of men in the present age," declared Edward A. Filene at the Congress of the National Student Federation in Boston. Youth is often told that its aspirations are impractical and that it should concentrate on the business of making a living, but, he said:

> That was only true in the days before the machine age, when, if one did not give the bulk of his time and energy to earning survival, he ceased to live and incidentally to aspire. . . . It is now possible for the masses to live abundantly without that necessity. . . . It is the law of the machine age that a social mechanism must be operated to serve the community; but if we are so blinded by the superstitions of individualism that we cannot understand that law, we not only injure the community but in the long run destroy our chances of individual success.

A new conception of liberty is imbedded in the words of Mr. Filene and in the ideology of modern social welfare. When the history of these stirring times is written, future interpreters will mark a decline of exploitation and a rise in service as basic changes brought about by public opinion dissatisfied with the discredited slogan of every man for himself. "Charging all the traffic will bear" will have given way to "furnishing the best possible service at the lowest possible cost." High statesmanship and thoroughly trained technique will co-operate to determine fair costs and prices; and individualism will rejoice in devotion to the general good.

This need not mean the destruction of the profit motive, suitably controlled, as an incentive of endeavor; but a leavening of the lump of selfishness throughout business and industry. Idealistic? Certainly; but the spirit of the age is shot through and through with a new liberty in which men seek success through service pressed down and running over in the interest of the more abundant life.

### Reviewing the Critics

WHEN Playwright Elmer Rice, during a lecture at Columbia University, suddenly went berserk on the subject of critics, he was merely reopening the old question, "Why critics, if any?"

The time is well upon us when stage and public will jointly demand that a critic be especially prepared for his work as are most men for their tasks, and be not merely a former paragraphist, a friend of somebody or an actor tired of the footlights. And why? Because lightly, or hastily, or in boredom, to trifle with the careers of dramatists, actors, musicians and artists, who have worked as perhaps no critic will ever work, to produce a piece of art, is an offense of moment.

One wonders what attracts the layman, little acquainted with the art, to this field. Mr. Rice indicated that it might be the free tickets to plays; beyond this, is it perhaps the fascination and color of the theater, the chorus, the backstage suppers? But do such motives constitute a "calling" and are any of these sufficient preparation for a sober-sided duty to art, to the public—to human lives? Self-confidence, a college course in Ibsen or Browning and a certain theatrical patter readily picked up, all too often compass the training of would-be critics. And even if, later on, they write with smart, facile pen, this alone cannot inject into criticism the needed intellectual merit.

It is a critic's job to stimulate the highest ideals of art. Without the critic, drama might quickly become a charlatan. But without the drama, all critics must find themselves slightly at a loss!

"Cultivated men and women, who do not skim the cream of life, and are attached to the duties, yet escape the harsher blows, make acute and balanced observers," said George Meredith. Should not a critic's training include the fundamentals for sound criticism? And if he would stimulate what is good, he must dare to be honest, must fear either to "crush the small or to worship a fetish of the mighty." Criticism should be a great leveling influence, reducing names to their rightful place and holding a work of art in its proper category. It will always require far more than smart writing to evaluate art.

## Toward Utopia

*Book of the Day*

IN THIS twentieth century when so many revolutionary experiments are being tried, it is fascinating to be taken back through the centuries and introduced to dreamers who voiced visions of a better social system.

How this industrial era, aided by the inventors of mechanical means, has caught these visions of the draughtsmen of dreams and is forging them into a vehicle for more convenient living is graphically told in UTOPIA DAWNS (Boston: Utopia Publishing Co. $2), by John Pratt Whitman, who served recently as chairman of a federal committee to propose forms of government for the "Subsistence Homesteads."

Based upon the thesis of "Security and social justice as the basis of the abundant life for all," this book dips into the past to reveal the visions of Plato in Greece and Isaiah in Palestine.

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Chapters on other dreamers down through the ages, some of whose visions are being realized today, lift the reader within sight of an enchanted land of plenty for everyone.

Here are the six-hour day proposed by Sir Thomas More, the father of Utopia, in 1515; Sir Francis Bacon, prophet of the scientific age, who shed a great light in the darkness of the Middle Ages; Campanelle, Italian seer who conceived a city where wisdom instead of wealth ruled; Andreae, who visualized the city of Christianopolis, based on religion and character; Robert Owen, practical idealist, founder of New Lanark, a model mill community; Brook Farm, that experiment tested in New England; Henry George, economist and advocate of land for the people and author of "Progress and Poverty"; William Morris, who favored slum clearance and predicted evolution from machine drudgery to an existence of beauty and grace; Edward Bellamy, who astonished the world with his picture of society in the year 2000; and finally a glimpse of Stellarnia, the ideal city of the future, is painted by the author and his wife.

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Included in the book is a series of articles on this backward- and forward-looking subject entitled "New Deals Past and Present," published in The Christian Science Monitor some months ago.

Excerpts from the visions of modern leaders looking in this same direction are chronicled. There are statements by President Roosevelt; Owen Young, industrialist; Carl Milliken, educator; Stuart Chase, economist; Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, and many others.

P. S. D.

### Tools in Place of Toy

## Sunset on San Francisco Bay

ROMANCE lives in the sunset over San Francisco. Though skyscrapers mount ever higher, though the pungent odor of copra from Tahiti has fled the Embarcadero, though the windjammer with her "shanghaied" crew no longer tows, dipping to the incoming Pacific swells, outward bound through the Golden Gate, the great bay itself and the blue Contra Costa hills beyond are unalterable. The towering cliffs of the storied entrance withstand the Pacific's battering, and the soft fog-wreaths of a summer's afternoon hang about the summit of Tamalpais. More than all, the memories of the past, of intrepid men and valorous deeds, defy time itself, and here by San Francisco Bay men's fancies still soar on romantic flights.

And now in the sunset, hour of rich-hued visionings, one muses upon the past until there is recaptured as in a dream the city of yesterday, the riotous, chaotic, flaming San Francisco of '49. There are quickly rising frame buildings, white tents scattered over the hillside, board walks leading to muddy streets which climb steeply upward. The kaleidoscopic color of the scene, with the fascination of that mingling of every race, the wonder of such a vortex of far-come men and women, every detail of the picture comes sharply into one's fancy as the glory of sunset lies upon the stupendous place that is the modern city by the Golden Gate.

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"San Francisco" is and ever has been one of the choice objectives of the wanderer, "de luxe" or otherwise. Into the sea chanteys of old that magic name rarely failed to find its way. "For I would sail away to 'Frisco," sang the old-time sea rover, "where the sailors ever dance along the quay." On that most fascinating of all pictures, the map of the world, the golden city stands forth beckoningly, a high light in anticipation and a brilliant delight in fulfillment. Its very name symbolizes romance and fires fancy, even as Singapore and Surabaya and Shanghai, Batavia and Buenos Aires and Bombay, Tasmania and Teheran and Tahiti.

The hour of sunset unlocks a treasure chest of memories that hold one entranced, memories of far voyagers, of intrepid adventurers, of Argonauts by sea and valiant pioneers by land, of wanderers and soldiers of fortune and empire builders. The sun sinks flamingly beyond the Gate and for a moment a golden haze suffuses the western sky. It is as if a mighty stage had been lighted for the enactment of an epic drama, for a pageant of the ages which should comprehend achievements of centuries.

The clumsy galleons of Magellan and Drake seem to enter, giving place presently to the blunt-bowed shallops of Cook and Bougainville and Bering and Kotzebue. Then comes the advancing line of the Yankee clippers, the Lightning and the Flying Cloud and the Sovereign of the Seas, gliding ethereally through the Golden Gate after voyages across half the world. Their coming is coincident with the birth itself of the magic city. In quest of another Golden Fleece they had made such a voyage as would have rejoiced the Grecian Argonaut, but their achievements are recorded in terms more enduring than legend.

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Across the Gate through which the valiant shipmasters of old drove their flying clippers with spread t'gallant-sails now begins to creep a mighty span whose height the loftiest main-truck might have cleared. In the long story of accomplishment by San Francisco Bay its completion will close the latest, and in some ways the greatest, chapter. The "Gate" will more than ever justify its name, and through it as the day wanes newcomers on ships from far ports will mark the golden haze hanging like a symbol over the Contra Costa hills and tell one another that this is still the magic city of riches and romance, the frontier of the new El Dorado.

And as the sun sinks flamingly behind the Gate, as the activities of a million persons merge in clamorous confusion at midday, in the "gray dawn," or when the myriad lights around the Bay sparkle by night, San Francisco is still the city which beckons the world, and offers warmth of hospitality, outpouring of friendship and wealth of comradeship. Here realization equals anticipation, and than that there is no higher tribute. Said Rudyard Kipling, "the only flaw in a visit to San Francisco is the necessity for terminating it." And how sung Joaquin Miller?

> Dared I but say a prophecy,
> As sang the holy men of old,
> Of rock-built cities yet to be
> Along these shining shores of gold,
> Crowding athirst into the sea,
> What wondrous marvels might be told!
> Enough to know that empire here
> Shall burn her loftiest, brightest star;
> Here art and eloquence shall reign,
> As o'er the wolf-reared realm of old;
> Here learned and famous from afar
> To pay their noble court shall come,
> And shall not seek in vain,
> But look on all with wonder dumb.

M. T. G.

## North . . South . . . East . . West

*The Crime Game's Pari-Mutuel Board*

By Frank L. Perrin

MODERN system regulation of odds in gambling at race courses has evolved an ingeniously devised board which automatically reduces the odds on so-called favorite horses as wagers are placed on other contestants in the same class. The mechanism is probably too complicated to be understood or explained by the novice, but its accuracy as an indicator or thermometer seems never to have been questioned. It correctly reflects the temper or judgments of interested investing speculators or gamesters.

There is need, at the moment, of some such device to record as accurately the risk taken by those who contemplate an adventure in the field of crime, now apparently attractive to the acquisitive or the discouraged. Everywhere there are indications that more and more men and women of all ages and conditions are seeking an easy and quick way to acquire something for nothing. The scoreboard which they, in fancy, set up indicates to them that the chances for success and immunity are vastly greater than those for apprehension, conviction, and punishment.

Unhappily the figures which have been compiled seem to justify the conclusion reached. It is in the effort to revise and reverse these figures that criminologists, legislators, and lawyers the country over are analyzing the contributing causes which lead to crime and the weaknesses in the law which encourage first offenders. In the State of Minnesota a special commission has devoted months to a definite survey and analysis. It is prepared now to submit a report of its findings and conclusions.

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Perhaps because of a prevailing popular impression, rightly or wrongly gained, the commission expresses the opinion that the laxity or inefficiency of arresting officers is one of the prime causes which encourage youthful offenders. This finding would have been more generally agreed to a few years ago than now. It is the observation of many students of the problem that in recent months, and especially since it was made possible to supplement local authority with that of special federal agents, fewer offenders have escaped apprehension and arrest. The long arm of the law now reaches beyond state and local jurisdictional lines and brings into court those who formerly thumbed their noses at pursuing posses. Sheriffs and police have been greatly encouraged by the aid thus rendered. This influence, dropped into the scoreboard, has changed, or will soon change, the betting odds which favored the fleeing offender.

Second in the recommendations of the Minnesota investigators is that which urges greater efficiency and speed in the trial courts. This, it may be convincingly shown, is a greater and more pressing need than the recommended reforms in arresting machinery. It is more than a fiction of the law that the courts are organized and governed by precedents which insure the greatest possible safeguard to those who are accused, leaving to an outraged society the satisfaction of seeing convicted only those who have exhausted every possible legal technicality, even when their guilt has been established beyond a reasonable doubt.

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The humane reversal of the old rule which placed upon the accused the burden of proving his own innocence, if he could do so, has led American jurisprudence along a devious and somewhat dangerous way. It were better, no doubt, that ninety-nine guilty men escape rather than that one innocent man be punished, but that rule seemed more reasonable in those days when the number of guilty who escaped was not so large as at present, and when there was greater probability than now that a jury of one's peers would, through ignorance or spite, impose an unjust penalty upon one of their fellows.

The commission discusses at some length the related problems of reform and rehabilitation, and finally the need of a preventive program which shall turn the thoughts of young men and women and boys and girls away from the influences which now, perhaps more generally than ever in the past, tend to glorify crime and criminals.

I wonder if we have, any of us, stopped to think how quickly the recruiting class which adds its daily and yearly totals to the ranks of criminals could be depleted by means easily available and of tried and proven efficacy. With the odds which now favor the criminal reversed, the younger camp followers would turn away. A new generation would see a different and a happier picture.

## The Wide Horizon

### An English View of Films

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

A CHANGE is coming over the outlook of people in Great Britain who are intelligently working for the cleaning up of the screen. This change is being forced upon them by the logic of circumstances.

Recently a letter from Prebendary Wilson Carlile, Honorary Chief Secretary of the Church Army, appeared in the London Times. The Prebendary pointed out that the cinema is one of the principal factors in the education of the young, and he was moved to ask whether, in view of this, educational authorities pay sufficient attention to its moral influence. He stated that he had before him an analysis of the contents of 133 feature pictures. Of these 133 films, twenty-six contained plots of illicit love, thirty-two were concerned with murders, five dealt with suicide, seventeen had gangsters or crooks in leading roles, and in twenty-seven others the leading roles were filled by criminals, other than gangsters.

All cinema goers can easily imagine the type of entertainment offered by these pictures, and they may well share Prebendary Carlile's distress that such films are still being made.

In the last few words lies the cardinal fact of the situation as it is striking an ever increasing number of thoughtful observers. The British Board of Film Censors has been in existence for many years; in the United States there is the Hays organization; all over Britain there are Watch Committees with authority to prevent the exhibition of films of which they disapprove; and there are various religious bodies working for better films. Yet in spite of these earnest, influential, and untiring activities it remains profitable to manufacture films of questionable type.

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Why is this? Is it because the cinema public is really hopeless, and insists on getting undesirable entertainment? Obviously not. The entire population goes to the cinema, and today, no more than in the time of Burke, can one indict a whole nation. If the attack on vicious films has partly failed, it may be because the attack has not been well directed. Such is the view that is gaining credence here.

Consider for a moment the categories of films mentioned by Prebendary Carlile. If the outlook be widened to include literature and drama as well as the screen, the first category would include Dante's "Divine Comedy," Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"; the second would include "Macbeth"; the third would include Sophocles's "Oedipus Rex," which many people hold to be the greatest play ever written; gangsters are too recent an invention to provide candidates for the fourth section, but the fifth would include Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment."

Now, it is not for one moment suggested that the films above analyzed belong in temper or art to the class of Shakespeare, Dostoevsky, or Tennyson. They most emphatically do not. It is probable, indeed, that nearly everyone of the entire 133 deserves condemnation. But do they deserve condemnation on account of the subjects with which they deal? Or do they deserve condemnation because of the way in which they deal with these subjects? Most social workers hitherto have answered yes to the first question. Now a feeling is growing that the answer belongs to the second.

To attempt to prevent the making of films dealing with particular subjects would be to prevent the production of screen works of potential merit; it would forever prevent the screen from having its "Macbeth" or "Crime and Punishment." It is possible that it is a vague recognition of this fact that has caused the various movements for the cleaning up of the films to lack that wholehearted and unqualified public support which is ultimately essential to their success.

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The feeling that is gaining ground here, then, is this. Most organizations working for better films condemn films on the ground of their subjects; to do this is to close the door on potential masterpieces and socially helpful pictures; in consequence, such organizations do not obtain effective support from the public; and innumerable films that should never be made are exhibited all over the world because a formula condemning them has not yet been discovered which would not also condemn some of the greatest work in literature.

If this new view is sound, it would appear that the attack on harmful films needs redirecting. Rule of thumb methods of condemnation must be abandoned. It is not the subject a film deals with, but what it says about it, that determines its moral status. It is increasingly felt that an attack launched along these lines would gain overwhelming support, and a speedy victory.

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Need for Books

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a missionary teacher in this small Ozark hill community. We are trying to teach these mountain people what are the better things of life. Our greatest need is for books for the little children. We must get the right ideas into the minds of our youth if we are to succeed. We are trying to build up our library to the point where we can send books to other outlying and isolated communities.

J. W. JEWELL, Supt.,
Hardy High School

Hardy, Ark.